The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVI. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1843. No. 2040.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. T. M. SLOMAN, *Bathurst;* MR. LABAN WATTS, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR *Parramatta;* MR. A. W. LAKYNOR, *Maitland and Wollombi;* MR. JOHN BROWN, *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. FINCHAM, Postmaster, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* — —, *Berrima;* MR. DAVISON, Surgeon, *for the District of Yass;* MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, *Muscle brook and Merton;* MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted;) and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that the following Rules are strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent, will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half-year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in *Sydney*, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscriber's Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

NOTICE

IN consequence of a numerously signed application to the Board of Directors to this Company, intimating that much convenience would be felt by the Steamboats leaving Morpeth at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of 8 as at present, in conformity with the desire therein expressed, the boats will in future leave Morpeth for Sydney, at 7 o'clock a.m. during the summer months, and until further notice, commencing on TUESDAY, the 5th December. FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, Sydney, November 25. 7195

STEAM TO CLARENCE TOWN, WILLIAM RIVER.

THE STEAMER *ROSE* will leave the Hunter River Wharf on Saturday evening next, 2nd December, at ten o'clock for Newcastle and Morpeth; and on the following Monday morning, at eight o'clock, start from the latter place for Clarence Town, William River, returning the same day to Morpeth, when she will take her usual trip on Tuesday morning, from Morpeth to Sydney.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company, Sydney, 27th November. 7196

STEAM TO PORT MACQUARIE.

THE STEAM PACKET *MAITLAND*, W. Parsons, master, will leave the Commercial Wharf for Port Macquarie, To-morrow EVENING, at six o'clock precisely.

Commercial Wharf, November 29. 7274

FOR MORETON BAY,

THE fine new schooner *WILLIAM*, of 100 tons, will sail for Moreton Bay, on Thursday, the 30th of November; has excellent accommodation for passengers, and conveys freight at reduced rate. For particulars apply to Captain Steele, on board, Morley and Steel's Wharf; or to GEORGE THORNTON, Custom House.

FOR HOBART TOWN DIRECT,

TO SAIL WITH HER USUAL DESPATCH,

THE fine first-class packet brig *"LOUISA,"* 191 Tons, J. C Tucker, Commander; she is well-known to shippers and passengers to Hobart Town. She has superior accommodation for passengers. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

7221

FOR LAUNCESTON, A REGULAR TRADER.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE superior new packet brig *CALYPSO*, 105 tons, new measurement, Charles Harold, master, is now ready to take in cargo, at Queen's Wharf, and her accommodations for passengers are equal to any in the trade. For freight or passage apply to HENRY FISHER, Customs' Buildings.

November 24. 7078

FOR LAUNCESTON,

WITH HER USUAL DESPATCH.

THE PACKET-BRIG *WILLIAM*, For freight or passage apply on board, or to D. M'INTYRE.

Sussex-street, opposite the Patent Slip. 7091

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS FOR THE BAY OF ISLANDS AND AUCKLAND.

THE PACKET-BRIG *CITY OF SYDNEY*, Captain D. G. MUNRO, will positively sail for the above ports on Sunday, the 3rd December. For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to J. B. METCALFE.

November 28. 7258

FOR TAHITI DIRECT.

THE FINE SCHOONER *SARAH ANN*, A1, 184 tons, Captain Thomas Dunnett. For freight or passage apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to J. B. METCALFE.

November 24. 7047

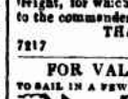
FOR MANILA, TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES AND LIVE STOCK.

THE fine fast-sailing barque *TRINIDAD*, James Brown, Commander, being chartered for the conveyance of Live Stock will sail for the above port with early despatch. She has still room disengaged for a limited number of Horses or Stock, to secure freight, for which early application to be made to the commander, on board, or to THACKER, MASON, AND Co.

7217 Fort street.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

TO SAIL IN A FEW DAYS, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY



THE fine fast-sailing teak-built packet brig *REGIA*, W. H. Moore, Master, 120 tons burthen. This vessel is expressly fitted up for passengers, and has a good height between decks; as the number of passengers is limited early application is necessary. For Cabin or Steerage passengers, or other particulars, apply to Captain Oppenheim, on board the *Persian*, at Campbell's Wharf, or to

J. G. RAPHAEL, Shipping Agent, Lower George-street.

P.S. The *Regia* is now afloat, she having undergone a thorough repair on the Patent Slip. Persons intending to proceed in this vessel will do well to inspect her fittings,

November 14. 6657

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND BY WAY OF AUCKLAND AND VALPARAISO.

THE new fast-sailing Barque *BANGALORE*, 376 tons register, Christopher Nelson, commander, is under positive engagement to the Governor of New Zealand to sail for Auckland on the 6th December next; from thence she will proceed to Valparaiso, in terms of her charter party, to take in cargo for England. The first-rate accommodations of this vessel, and her superior sailing qualities, render her particularly eligible for passengers wishing to proceed to either of the above ports. Apply to the Commander, on board; or, to Messrs. FLOWER, SALTING, AND Co, Hunter-street

7263

RE-EMIGRATION TO ENGLAND. FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE fine fast sailing Barque *OCEAN*, A 1, 560 tons, James Ward, commander.

Cabin passage	£45	0	0
Steerage ditt)	£17	0	0
Steerage passengers finding their own provisions	£12	0	0

Parties intending proceeding by this vessel are required to pay one-third of their passage as deposit, and in the event of a sufficient number offering, the vessel will as I on or about the 31st December. Should sufficient inducement not offer, deposits will be immediately returned.

Apply to the Captain, on board or to

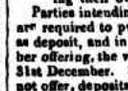
J. B. METCALFE.

N. B —Carries an experienced Surgeon.

November 28. 7267

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(To sail punctually on the 20th December,)



THE fast-sailing Al Schooner *GLEN-ROY*, Captain Renfree, burthen per register 163 tons, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged. Shippers may rely on her being despatched as above. For freight or passage, apply to

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO., Harrington-street.

7175

FOR LONDON, VIA THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

(Should sufficient inducement offer.)

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE CLIPPER BARQUE *FORTITUDE*, A 1, 12 years, 252 tons, George Arbuthnot, commander, has first-rate accommodations for passengers.

Parties proceeding to England, not liking the passage round Cape Horn, are informed that if a sufficient number of cabin passengers offer, the vessel will call at the Cape of Good Hope, and a time at once be fixed for her departure.

As this vessel has all her dead weight on board, and the greater part of her light freight engaged, immediate application is necessary, to the Commander, on board, off the Queen's Wharf, or, to

J. B. METCALFE.

November 28, 7260

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL.

THE BRIG *SALUS* having all her dead weight on board, is now ready to receive wool; and as she will carry but a small cargo, offers an eligible opportunity for getting wool early to the London market. Apply on board, or to

DONALDSON, DAWES, AND CO., Pitt-street.

6941

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FIRST SHIP AFTER THE *REFLECTOR*, To Sail about the 10th December.

A REGULAR TRADER.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE NEW BARQUE *STANDERINGS*, A1 twelve years, 271 tons, G. Woodcock, commander, having nearly all her cargo on board, will sail about the above date. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board; to

CHARLES APPLETON AND CO.; or to R. GRAHAM, Jamison-street,

5812

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

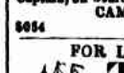
TO SAIL IN ALL DECEMBER

THE *SARAH SCOTT*, 400 tons, Captain Black, For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO., Jamison-street.

6054

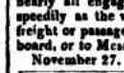
FOR LONDON DIRECT,



THE fine fast-sailing Barque *HONDURAS*, A 1, 392 tons burthen, John Hall, commander. This vessel has hauled alongside the Circular Wharf, and commenced taking in wool. Her cargo being nearly all engaged, she will be despatched as speedily as the wool can be stowed away. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co.

November 27. 7184

FOR LONDON.



THE BARQUE *CLARA*, 360 tons register, Captain Crow, has commenced loading, and is taking her dead weight on board. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO. George-street.

7108

FOR LONDON,

TO SAIL TOWARDS THE END OF DECEMBER,

THE new British-built Barque *CONSTANT*, 535 tons, as per register, John Hemery, Commander. This vessel having now all her dead weight on board will meet with quick despatch. Her accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers are superior, and she carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage application to be made to the commander, on board; or, to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

6468 Fort-street.

KING'S PLAINS RACES.

THE above Races will take place on TUESDAY, THE 26TH OF DECEMBER (being the day after Christmas Day), on the Race Course, opposite Mr. Loudon's Inn. Mr. Loudon has been at considerable pains in improving the Course, which is now in excellent order, and not to be surpassed by any in the colony.

Mr. Loudon's house (the Traveller's Inn), affords every comfort and accommodation to visitors. 660

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

THE ST. ANDREW'S ANNIVERSARY DINNER will be held at Tait's Odd Fellows' Hall, on the 30th instant, dinner on the table at 7 o'clock. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Messrs. Winterup and Oliver, Mr. Aitenhead, Mr. Forrester, and at the Odd Fellows' Hall. 7166

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON,

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will sell their Drafts, or Scotch Bank acceptances, payable in London, at two per cent. J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.

Office, No. 2, Church-hill. 5857

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, from and after Monday, the 4th day of December next, a third instalment of ten per cent on the original amount of stock will be payable to the Proprietors of this Institution, on application being made to the Manager, at the Banking-house, George-street.

T. W. SMART, Manager

Sydney Banking Company, Sydney, November 23. 7046

AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

(Under Acts of Council, 8 William IV., and 3 Victoria.)

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BARNEY having resigned office as Chairman of this Company, in consequence of his approaching departure from the colony, the Directors hereby call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors, to be held at the Company's Office, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS DAY, the twenty-ninth day of November instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of determining upon the most suitable mode of testifying the Company's sense of his valuable services.

By order of the Board,

R. MANSFIELD, Secretary

Company's Office, Sydney, 15th November, 1843. 6745

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in compliance with a requisition from three-fourths in number and value of the Proprietors of this Company, resident in New South Wales, demanding a discontinuance of Insurance against Fire, and in conformity with the eighty-fourth clause of the Deed of Settlement, authorising the Board of Directors to act upon such requisition; it has been determined by the Board that the Insurance against Fire is to be discontinued from the present time, and that notice of this decision be published in the various public journals of the colony for the information of the public.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.

Sydney, November 23. 7169

SYDNEY ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors of the above Institution will be held on Friday, the 19th January next, for the purpose of determining whether the business of Fire and Life Insurance shall be continued by this Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. A. ROBINSON, Secretary.

Sydney, October 14, 1843. 5288

NOTICE.

Penrith District Council, Nov. 12.

A MEETING of the Electors of this Corporate District will be held at the Court House, Penrith, at noon, on Wednesday, the 29th day of November, under the provision of the 17th clause of the Charter of Incorporation, for the purpose of nominating and electing a qualified person as a Member of the District Council, in the room of R. V. Dulhunty, of Claremont, Esq., who has resigned his seat.

6876 N. GIBBES, Warden.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the City of Sydney Social Club will be held This Evening, at the Freemason's Hotel, at nine o'clock.

A. GIBBS, Chairman.

7275

1844.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, PRICE ONE SHILLING,

TEGG'S COMMERCIAL SHEET ALMANAC For 1844.

George-street (opposite the Barrack Gate), November 24. 7040

JUST PUBLISHED,

MOFFITT'S AUSTRALIAN DIARY AND ALMANAC, for the year 1844.

ALSO,

MOFFITT'S LARGE SHEET ALMANAC.

No. 23, Pitt-street, 16th November, 1843. 6753

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

EVERY description of BOOK and JOB PRINTING performed by the undersigned, with promptness and despatch.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX

REMOVAL.—The offices of the *Morning Herald* have been removed to premises in George-street, exactly opposite those recently occupied.

Sydney Morning Herald Office, October 4.

DR. HOPE, late of Campbelltown, begs to intimate, that at the request of many of the respectable inhabitants of the Cowpasture district, he has removed to the township of Narellan. 7162

AUSTRALIAN TEMPERANCE COFFEE AND EATING HOUSE.

THE Rooms of this Institution are open to the public, where dinners may be obtained from One to Three o'clock Chops, steaks, soups, &c., at all hours. Parties visiting the city from the interior or adjacent colonies, requiring a quiet comfortable house during their stay in the metropolis, may be accommodated on the most reasonable terms, by applying to

J. FLETCHER, 64, Pitt-street,

6497 Opposite the School of Arts

AUCTIONEER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

J. G. COHEN,

LATE COHEN AND CO.,

63, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

BEGS to acquaint his Friends and the Public generally, that he has, this day, as intimated in a former advertisement, commenced business as an auctioneer, &c.; and in returning thanks for all past favours, trusts, by unremitting attention and punctuality, to merit a continuance of their support in this his new undertaking; at the same time, to assure them, and all those who have promised him their patronage, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to confirm him in their good opinion.

The business will be conducted entirely on CASH principles, so that the proceeds will be handed over immediately on the completion of a sale. The rooms, his old premises, are now ready, free of expense, for the reception of every description of goods intended for public or private sale, requesting, as a favour, early instructions from those who intend honouring him with their commands as the stock of the late firm will be offered to the public, together with a variety of other merchandise, in a few days, due notice of which will be given.

63, George street, opposite the Market.

November 21. 6959

W. B. CURTIS in submitting the following reduced scale of "Cash charges" to the public, which he has been induced to do, to meet the temporary depression we are labouring under, assures those gentlemen who have hitherto honoured him with their orders, there will be no falling off in the quality, the present overstocked market enabling him to purchase so as to prevent that; a corresponding reduction will run through every article in the trade, and in soliciting a continuance of their patronage, he respectfully subjoins the following short list of prices, as a criterion of the rest:—

	£	s.	d.
Best superfine dress coats, any colour	4	0	0
Ditto ditto frock coats, silk linings ..	4	15	0
Cassimere waistcoats	0	18	0
Ditto trowsers	1	17	0
Fancy Marsella waistcoats	0	15	0
White drill trowsers	1	0	0
Tweed trowsers	1	0	0
LIVERIES.			
Grooms' frock	3	10	0
Cassimere breeches	1	13	0
Striped Valencia waistcoats	1	0	0
Sleeves (extra)	0	3	0
Cassimere gaiters	0	17	0

Regimentals and Naval Uniforms.

George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel. November 25. 7200

AUSTRALIAN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRAPERY WAREHOUSE

OPPOSITE THE LATE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

CONTINUANCE OF SALE AT A MUCH GREATER SACRIFICE.

I. LEVEY begs respectfully to remind the Ladies and the Public generally, that not having been able to clear out his extremely large and well assorted Stock of useful and necessary Drapery, Haberdashery, and Fancy Goods, is desirous of entirely selling off the whole at considerably under cost price, to save the awful loss that would occur by selling them by auction.

One trial alone will prove the fact, but to those unacquainted with his establishment, he will enumerate a few of such lea ing matters, which are as follows:—

Five hundred rich French muslin dresses
Belsorine, de laine, and Mantua dresses
White India check muslin ditto
Parisian and muslinet ditto
A very large assortment of China silk scarfs, crape handkerchiefs and shawls, and China silks and camlets
And a very large variety of China curiosities, with trunks, clothes baskets, mattings of all widths vases, card cases, tea caddies, sandalwood and ivory fans picnic and market baskets, silk handkerchiefs, &c.

Ex *Goudolier* and *Kelso*,

Prince Albert's summer coats, very low
A few trunks of gentlemen's dress coats
With a large assortment of shirting and sheeting calicos, muslins, ticks, checks, prints, and other goods too numerous for the limits of an advertisement, which will be sold for Cash only.

I. L. would be obliged to those indebted to him by an early settlement of their accounts, unless arranged by Christmas next, his accounts will be placed in his solicitor's hands for recovery, without distinction to persons. 7204

NEW DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, ALBION HOUSE,

No. 34, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY,

(Next door to Pitt and Preston's).

B. S. HAIGH, having completed his arrangements for opening the above premises on Saturday, December 2nd, has great pleasure in informing the public that he will be enabled to offer, on that day, the greatest bargains in every variety of drapery ever seen in the colony. As not only one, but every article, has been purchased much below the English invoice price, for cash, he can supply wholesale and retail customers on such terms as cannot fail to ensure their future support.

B. S. H. considers it quite superfluous to enumerate a list of prices,—a system frequently adopted to mislead—but would respectfully solicit one trial of his establishment, feeling assured, if a favourable impression is not then made, all he could say in an advertisement would have no permanently good effect.

Terms—Cash, and no abatement. 7164

GREAT REDUCTION IN DRAPERY GOODS AT THE BEE-HIVE, PITT-STREET.

PREPARING FOR STOCK-TAKING.

PARASOLS, the largest, cheapest, and best-assorted stock of any out of London, at full 25 per cent. under any other house.

Mousseline de Laine Dresses at 3s. 4½d.

Shawls in endless variety, at a most tremendous sacrifice.

Two cases very rich *Muslin Dresses*, which will be opened this morning

Calicoes at 3½d. per yard, and very superior *Longcloths* at 6d. per yard, by the piece.

The *Lace Stock*, particularly, will convince purchasers of the advantage of buying goods at this establishment.

Monday, November 27. 7159

FOR SALE—Checks, Grey Domesties, Ticks, and Bengals just arrived per *Christiana*. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

Lower George-street. 7244

BOYD TOWN STORE, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE Settlers on Maneroo can be supplied with stores of every description, at Sydney prices. Wool, Sheepskins, and hides, taken in exchange. 7219

SERVICE OF PLATE.

A MOST Splendid Service of Plate, suitable for a present, or a small family. To be had at Messrs. Hirnstingl and Co.'s, Jewellers, and Watchmakers, 75, George-street, opposite the Barrack Wall. 7209

NOTICE.—TO PUBLICANS, STOREKEEPERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c., &c.

THE undersigned, being about to relinquish his present business, offers for sale the whole of his well-selected Stock-in-Trade, at a considerable reduction on former prices—for cash only.

The wines consist of,—

Fine old port, in half and quarter-pipes
Fine old port, in bottles, quarts and pints
Fine old sherry, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Fine old sherry, in bottle, quarts and pints
Malaga, Tarragona, and Cape, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Claret, Hock, Sauterne, Barsac, Champagne, old dry Lisbon, Mountain, Burgundy, and Hermitage.

ALSO,

A small quantity of the celebrated Amontillado, and Paxaretta, in pints, otherwise not obtainable in the colony
Spirits, brandy, rum, Hollands, and whiskey, in and out of bond
The celebrated Norfolk punch, cloves, peppermint, and liqueurs
Ale and *stout*, in wood and bottle, quarts and pints

&c., &c., &c.

EDWARD SALAMON, Wine and Spirit Merchant, George-street.

7208

WEST INDIA RUM.

ON SALE, at the warehouse of the undersigned, West India Rum, in puncheons, hogsheads, and barrels, of various strengths, and first rate qualities, which will be sold at reduced prices, and in any quantity not less than a cask,—to close accounts.

HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf October 28. 5922

COLONIAL RUM.

THE undersigned have for sale, Rum of superior quality, at any strength. Samples may be inspected at the counting-house, George-street, next door to Messrs. Peek and Co, FISHER AND CO.

November 6. 6 86

TAYLOR'S DOUBLE BROWN STOUT.

FOR sale at the Warehouse of the undersigned, one hundred hogsheads Taylor's Double Brown Stout, just arrived per *Clara*, from London, on liberal terms. Apply to

HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, November 7. 6360

ON SALE, AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

JUST LANDED, Taylor's Porter, ex *Clara*—

Tennant's Ale, in hogsheads, in prime condition
Bottled Ale and Porter
Spirits in and out of bond, viz.—
Rum ex *Ituna*
Gin in four-gallon cases
Brandies of first quality, Port Wine in hogsheads, Sherries in quarter-pipes
Cape Wine in pipes, halves, and quarters
Red wine in hogsheads

N.B.—*A few tons* White Lead. Two thousand bushels of Maize on hand.

J. WOOD, Pitt-street South.

6898

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned,—

Jamaica Pine Apple Rum, 31 O.P., in puncheons and hogsheads
Hennessey's Brandy, in hogsheads
Barrett's Twist Tobacco (best), ex *Jean* and *Morayshire*
Wardell's Port and Sherry, in bottle and octaves
Truman's Ale and Stout
Scotch and Van Diemen's Land Malt
Van Diemen's Land Hay
Wool Sheets

GRIFFITHS, GORE, and Co., Bent street.

November 25. 7188

TO BREWERS, CONFECTIONERS, &c.

ON SALE by the undersigned, Brewers Isinglass and Gum Arabic, at reduced prices.

C. M. PENNY, George-street, Sydney.

7214

WHITE SIAM SUGAR,

ON SALE, in any quantity—a superior sample.

G. L. ROBINSON AND CO., Lower George-street, Near the Queen's Wharf.

7179

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE.

THE Gas Company have reduced the price of Coke, during the summer months, as follows:—

COKE, delivered at the Works, 16s. per chaldron of thirty-six bushels.

BREEZE, or small Coke, 6s. per chaldron.

*** For delivery at the purchaser's door, cart hire will be charged only at the contract price paid by the Company.

A liberal allowance made to manufacturers, and others taking large quantities.

COAL TAR, 16s. per barrel; or 1s. per single gallon.

REFUSE LIME, 6d. per bushel.

Gas Works, September 30. 4576

CARRIAGE & HORSES FOR SALE.

AN excellent family Carriage and a pair of Horses, well known in town, will be sold, either together or separately. Apply to Mr. V. Solomon, Pitt-street, opposite Brougham Place.

November 28. 7231

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO., Harrington-street, Church-hill.

184

THE undersigned will purchase, or advance on WOOL consigned to their friends, Messrs. John Gove and Co., of London. Their woolsorter (who was regularly brought up to the trade in England, and who has had many years' experience in the colony) is ready to receive, pack, and sort wool, at the rate of 5s. per bale of 240 lbs.

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO. Bent-street, November 7. 6565

LAND NEAR GROSE FARM.

CASH will be given for about one acre of ground in the above vicinity. The price must not be too high. Address, post paid, to L. L., *Herald* Office. 7228

BANK SHARES.

SHARES in the Sydney Bank will be given in exchange for Shares in the Commercial Bank. For terms apply to

THOMAS BARKER AND CO., Sussex-street

Sydney, November 27. 7253

TO FARMERS.

THE Undersigned requests Farmers to observe, that he will be ready in February, to commence purchasing good English Barley, in any quantities for CASH.

JAMES WRIGHT.

Australian Brewery, November 27. 7158

MANEROO.

WOOL will be conveyed from Boydtown to Sydney during the season, by regular packets, at ONE SHILLING PER CWT.; persons wishing to avail themselves of this conveyance, are to apply to Adam Boque, Boyd-town Store, Twofold Bay.

6489 No charge made for shipping or storage.

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.,

To the next of kin of John M'Lean, late of Bergen-op-Zoom, in New England, in the colony of New South Wales, gentleman, deceased,

GREETING,

WHEREAS it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales, by the proctor of John Campbell Lyall, and William Rankin Scott, creditors of the said deceased, that the said John M'Lean, late of Bergen-op Zoom aforesaid, departed this life on or about the twenty-third day of October last, (having at the time of his death goods, chattels, and credits in the colony aforesaid), intestate: We do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear, personally or by your proctor duly constituted, before our said Court, at the Courthouse, in King-street, Sydney, on the eleventh day of December next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, or otherwise to show sufficient cause, if you or either of you have or know any, why the same should not be committed to the said John Campbell Lyall and William Rankin Scott, creditors of the said deceased, on giving sufficient security; and further to do and receive as to law and justice shall appertain, under pain of such letters of administration being granted to the said John Campbell Lyall and William Rankin Scott, as creditors of the said deceased.

Witness the Honourable Sir James Dowling, Knight, Chief Justice of our Supreme Court of New South Wales, at Sydney, this 27th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

G. P. F. GREGORY, Registrar of the Supreme Court.

JOHN WESTMORE, Proctor for the said John Campbell Lyall and William Rankin Scott. 7239

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ALFRED SKINNER, OF EAST MAITLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a first dividend of two shillings and sixpence in the pound (2s. 6d.) will be paid from and after the 6th day of December next ensuing, on application at the office of Mr. Robert Porter, George street, between the hours of nine and ten. All parties are requested to produce their bills.

DAVID JONES, ROBERT PORTER, } Trustees.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF S. AND G.B. OWEN.

ALL Parties indebted to the above estate are requested to pay the amount of their accounts forthwith to Mr. Samuel Owen, at Maitland, or to Messrs Rudd and Phillips, Accountants, Pitt-street, Sydney, to whom all applications on business connected with this estate are to be made.

THOMAS WOOLLEY, ROBERT BICKNELL, } Trustees.

7197

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

I HEREBY beg to caution the public against paying any outstanding debts due on account of the business lately carried on in the name of my son, Mr. William Peisley, or any rents either to him or to any other person on his written order, as the business was carried on in his name merely on account of his having the ostensible management out of doors, in purchases of stock, &c., &c., but with a mutual understanding that it would be for the benefit of me and my daughters, as well as himself. My son's advertisement compels me to take this step, until all matters in dispute be finally adjusted.

In resuming the butchering business, I beg to return my sincere thanks to the public of Parramatta and its vicinity, for the liberal support I have experienced for the last sixteen years, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their patronage.

ELIZABETH PEISLEY.

Macquarie-street, Parramatta, Nov. 16. 7043

CAUTION.

I HEREBY caution the public against giving my wife, Ann Levina Reynolds, or any other person, credit on my account, as I will not be answerable for any debts contracted without my written order.

JAMES REYNOLDS, Clarence-street.

Nov. 27. 7264

TO SICK NURSES,

WANTED, a respectable steady Woman, accustomed to the management of insane persons. One who has been employed in a public or private establishment at home would be preferred. Apply to Mr. Digby, Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek.

7222

WANTED, a respectable young person, a Protestant, in a small family, where an under nurse is kept. She will be required to instruct two children under six years of age, do needle work, and make herself generally useful in the nursery. Satisfactory testimonials of character and capability will be required. Apply to Mrs. Nelson Lawson, Prospect.

November 24. 7161

WANTED, a Housemaid; also, a Needlewoman, who has been accustomed to the care of children. Apply to Mrs. Christie, Crown-street, Surry Hills. 7226

WANTED, a situation as Butler or House Servant, by a person who has lately arrived in the colony, and who filled those situations in Van Diemen's Land, from whence he has brought strong certificates of character and ability; he can also be well recommended by gentlemen in this colony. Applications to be addressed to M, at the *Herald* Office.

Nov. 27. 7265

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Lowee, district of Mudgee, on or about the 2nd October, a bright bay mare, star on forehead, white stripe on nose, two hind and one fore foot white, switch tail, heavy in foal, branded H under saddle, near side, T S near shoulder.

If stolen a reward of five pounds will be paid on conviction; and if strayed, a reward of two pounds, on application to Edward Cox, Esq. J. P., Mulgoa; or to the Superintendent, at Dabee,

THOMAS HILLS, In employ of Edward Cox, Esq.

6110

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED, from Scone, a Black Mare, and a Bay Colt, both branded on the shoulder, with the Spear, or Macintyre brand, 11½, and supposed to have gone in the direction of the Paterson. The mare may have foaled again. £2 reward will be given for information leading to their recovery, by application to John Condon, Redbank, near Scone. 6793

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, on Friday last, 24th instant, a Promissory Note, for £80, made by W. R. Scott in favour of John Barber—and by him endorsed. Dated August 21, 1843, payable three months after date, at Mr. W. R. Scott's Office, Jamison-street.

The above reward will be paid to any person bringing the same to this Office, or to Mr. Richard Hill, Pitt-street. *Payment has been stopped.* 7171

GOOD BUSINESS PREMISES.

TO BE LET, (in consequence of the office being removed immediately opposite, to more extensive premises) with immediate possession the premises lately occupied as the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. There is a three-roomed house well adapted for offices in front, and a long two-storied store with a back entrance from Harrington-street. For particulars apply to Messrs. Kemp and Fairfax. 4256

TO BE LET,

COMMODIOUS OFFICES, centrally situated. Apply to

CAMPBELL, HILL, AND CO.

Jamison-street, November 24. 7128

BRISBANE DISTILLERY TO LET.

THIS Distillery is at present for competition; the Stills, Worms, &c., are all in working order, and immediate possession can be given. For terms apply to Mr. Robert Cooper, Junior, on the premises.

Also, a large Mill, with a twenty-horse power Engine, and four pair of Stones, all in excellent order; (a low rent only required). Apply for terms as above.

Sydney, November 27. 7251

TO LET,

A HOUSE in Argyle-street, lately occupied by Mr. M. Gannon, containing eight rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, four-stall stable, and coach-house, and store, &c., &c.

ALSO,

A House to let in George-street north, containing nine rooms and two kitchens, coach-house, and stable.

ALSO,

A House in Prince-street north, containing eleven rooms, kitchen, and servants' rooms, &c., &c.

For particulars apply at the Office of Mr. M. Gannon, Lower George-street.

Nov. 24. 7057

TO LET, two Houses, pleasantly situated in Liverpool street, near Lyons's Terrace,

One House and Shop in Bridge-street, next Mr. Gravely.

5445 COOPER AND HOLT.

TO LET, a House at the Glebe: seven rooms, cellar, kitchen, servants' room, and stabling. Apply at Mr. Miller's cottage, Glebe. 7236

COT

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

From the South Sea Fishery, yesterday, having left Sydney, the 29th March last, the London barque, *Emeline*, Captain Rains, with sperm oil. Passenger—Mrs. Rains.

DEPARTURE.

For Hongkong *via* Twofold Bay, yesterday, the schooner *Alligator*, Captain Cook, with sundries. Passengers—Dr. Imlay, Mrs. Cook; steerage, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clarke and son, Mr. G. Coulbourne, Mr. and Mrs. Maclehose and three children, Mr. J. Mercer, Mr. Charles Pilcher, Mr. A. Denoy, Mr. and Mrs. Blake, Mr. J. Halkett, and Mr. B. Ford.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 28.—*Trial*, 10, Robinson, from Port Aiken, with shells; *Will-o'-the-Wisp*, 20, Fowles, from Brisbane Water, with 30,000 shingles, 3000 feet timber; *Fly*, 20, Williams, from Brisbane Water, with 10 tons firewood, 35,000 shingles; *John and Charlotte*, 93, Collins, for Newcastle, with coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 28.—*Will-o'-the-Wisp*, 20, Fowles, from Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Trial*, 10, Robinson, for Port Aiken, in ballast; *Fly*, 20, Williams, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Susan*, 6, Ainsworth, for Broulee and Twofold Bay, with sundries; *Elizabeth*, 13, Stewart, for Kiama, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

November 27.—*Swartwik*, Swedish barque, 365 tons, Hjarne, master, from Gottenburg and Cape of Good Hope: 1594 tubs 2 boxes steel, 10 barrels tar, 1200 boards, 400 battens, 5717 deals, 34 yards, booms, and topsails, 2 cases Eau de Colonge, 25 kegs salt beef, 31 tins crackers, 500 blocks and sheaves. A. B. Smith and Co., agents.

EXPORTS.

November 28.—*St. Heliers*, schooner, Priaulx, master, from Twofold Bay, for London: 289 tierces beef, 18 puncheons 14 tons tallow, 1 tun neats-foot oil, 9 kegs tongues, 1 keg marrow, 3 hogsheads extract of bark, 45 bales wool, 3500 sheep pelts, 5000 mutton hams, 310 ox hides, 600 horns, 12 tons bones, 2400 hoofs.

The *Emeline* has been eight months out, during which she has procured 500 barrels sperm oil, on the coast of Japan; she has returned to this port owing to her having three boats destroyed by whales. The only vessels spoken were, the American whalers *Narwood*, 23 months out, with 400 barrels sperm; *Benjamin Russ*, 23 months out, 750 barrels sperm; *Waverley*, 10 months out, 400 barrels sperm; *Addison*, 26 months out, 700 barrels sperm; and *Audley Clark*, 32 months out, 1200 barrels sperm.

"Transit" Schooner.—We are sorry to announce the probable loss of this schooner, belonging to Mr. Taylor Winship, of Cox's Wharf. She sailed from Sydney, on the 9th instant, bound to Lake Macquarie, and as she has not since been seen or heard of, there are great fears that she foundered with all her crew in the heavy southerly squall which occurred on the day she left Sydney. The loss of this vessel is particularly unfortunate to the owner, as he had built her since he re-commenced business, and she had only made a second voyage before she was lost.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

November.		Sun, rises	Sun, sets.	High water. morn	High water. even.
29	Wednesday	4 59	7 1	2 54	3 18

First Quarter, Nov. 29, 12 m. past 5, morning.

NOTICE.

THE Accounts of this Office to end of the quarter, September 30, both in the City and the Country Districts, being delivered, it is respectfully requested that they be forthwith paid; as a cash system is intended to be strictly adhered to all present demands will be sued for unless punctually discharged.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1843.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

THE UNEMPLOYED.

We insert in another part of this morning's *Herald*, the Report from the Committee of the Legislative Council appointed to take into consideration the Petition from distressed Mechanics and Labourers, from which it will be seen that the number of labourers and mechanics at present unemployed, is nearly thirteen hundred, and as most of them have large families, nearly three thousand women and children are dependent upon them. The recommendation of the Committee that £1000 should be voted for the purpose of enabling the Government to send these persons into the interior is a judicious one, and is what we have often advocated within the last six months; in fact, we think that any system of immigration that may hereafter be devised, should embrace a plan for sending immigrants immediately upon their arrival into the interior, instead of leaving them in Sydney to find employment the best way they can.

It is doubtless a very unpleasant prospect for a man who has duly served his apprenticeship to any of the ordinary trades, to find that he is unable to obtain employment at that trade which it has cost him many years' labour to learn, and that he must submit to perform the work of a shepherd or field labourer; but that is a course which we fear many mechanics will have to submit to. The Government regulations respecting immigration have been in a variety of ways evaded, and in nothing more flagrantly than in the number of mechanics brought out in proportion to labourers; many hundreds, probably thousands, of mechanics having arrived in the colony, and bounty been paid for them under the designation of labourers of different descriptions. Sydney is undoubtedly too large a city for a colony not having above 160,000 inhabitants; and we do not expect that building to any extent will be carried on for many years; too much has been built already; the number of mechanics, therefore, that will be required in Sydney will be very small. Under these circumstances we would recommend the mechanics who are out of employment to make up their minds at once to work as labourers for a year or two; if a man who is used to carpentry or mason's work goes on to a farm as a labourer, he will very soon be able to make himself so useful that he will obtain better wages than the ordinary labourers, and in a short time may have a fair chance of obtaining employment at his own trade. We know this advice will be unpalatable; but mechanics who are in Sydney unemployed will find it the best course they can pursue in their present difficulties.

We would earnestly recommend the Government to use immediately the means which have been placed at their disposal for the removal of these men from Sydney; in the northern districts they are now busy with the harvest, and labour is more in demand than it is likely to be at any other period of the year: in the southern districts harvest will very shortly commence; for the sake therefore of all parties, the labourers as well as the settlers, we would say, let whatever is to be done be done quickly.

COLONIAL PROVISIONS.

We are authorised to state, that if samples of colonial salt provisions are sent on board the French corvette *Le Rhin*, Commodore Berard will carry them with him to sea, and open them every three months, sending to M. Faramond, the French Consul at Sydney, an account of their condition every time they are tested. We trust that the corvette will not be allowed to leave Sydney without having several casks of beef and pork, and a few hams, both pork and mutton, sent on board of her as samples. The French squadron in the South Seas consists of fifteen vessels, and we need not point out the importance of making the capabilities of Sydney as a victualling port well known to the French officers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, November 28.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

PARRAMATTA—CATTLE DRIVING.

Mr. MACARTHUR presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Parramatta, praying that the clause of the Sydney Police Act, imposing a penalty on parties driving cattle through the streets during the day, might be extended to Parramatta.

The petition was read, and ordered to be received.

WHEAT-GROWERS.

Mr. PANTON presented a petition from certain agriculturists in the district of Wilberforce, setting forth that the petitioners were labouring under great distress in consequence of the low price of wheat, which low price the petitioners attributed in great measure to the large importation of grain from Van Diemen's Land; which grain was admitted into this colony without payment of duty, while the Government of Van Diemen's Land refused to admit tobacco the produce of this colony, except on payment of duty equal to that imposed on foreign tobacco. The petitioners prayed that the Council would adopt some measure for their relief.

Petition read and received.

GEELONG.—POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Dr. NICHOLSON presented a petition from residents in the town and district of Geelong, Port Phillip, expressive of regret that the Council had struck out their Police Magistrate from the Estimates, and praying that provision might be made for the continuance of the office.

Petition read and received.

INSOLVENT LAW.

The first Order of the Day was for the second reading of the Insolvent Act Amendment Bill; but this was postponed until Wednesday (this day) week, to await the Report of the Select Committee, now sitting in enquiry on the subject.

REFINED SUGAR BILL.

The second reading of this Bill was postponed, until the general Tariff measure should come under consideration.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGES.

A messenger was announced from the Governor, and Mr. Aide-de-Camp Merewether having been introduced, delivered the Messages, which were communicated to the House, by the SPEAKER, as follow:—

Message from His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council, on presenting to the Council the Draft of Act to make provision for the safe custody of, and prevention of offences by, persons dangerously insane, and for the care and maintenance of persons of unsound mind.

Gentlemen,—No law having at any time been passed by the Legislature of the colony, for the custody or management of insane persons, the Government has hitherto kept the direction of the Lunatic Asylum, at Tarban Creek, in its own hands; and has conducted it, or at any rate always desired and intended to conduct it, on the principles of the law of England, as that law existed prior to the passing of the Act of the 9th George IV., chap 83.

An action, however, having been recently brought, and damages recovered, against a magistrate of the territory, for an act performed under the authority of Government, I deem it necessary to lay the present Draft of a law before you, that no uncertainty may remain as to the course of proceeding which is to be adopted in respect to the custody of insane persons.

By the last clause of the Bill, it is proposed that the expense of maintaining persons supposed to be dangerously insane, shall be chargeable on the public funds of the district from which such insane persons may be sent to the Asylum: a provision which seems to me a necessary one, now that it is proposed to transfer from the Government to any two magistrates the power of ordering insane persons into confinement.

Message from His Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council, proposing additions to the Estimates now under the consideration of the House for the year 1844.

Gentlemen,—Since the formation of the Estimates for the year 1844, circumstances have occurred which induce me to recommend the appropriation to the public service of some sums of money, in addition to those which were therein contained, and I accordingly herewith submit to your consideration a list of the appropriation which I propose. [The Supplementary Estimates will be found elsewhere.]

CAMPBELLTOWN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill introduced by Mr. Bowman.

Mr. ELWIN in the chair.

The Committee went through the various clauses, postponing only that having reference to the boundaries of the district on which the parties are not agreed.

The House resumed, and the CHAIRMAN reported the Bill, and obtained leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

The following members were appointed a Select Committee to enquire and report upon the proper boundaries for the district: Mr. Cowper, Mr. Therry, Mr. Macarthur, Mr. Panton, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Secretary, Captain Dumaresq, and Mr. Lawson.

SHERIFF BILL.

The second reading of the Bill for regulating the appointment and duties of Sheriff, which stood next among the Orders of the Day, was postponed, until Wednesday (this day) upon the motion of Mr. WINDEYER, in consequence of Mr. Wentworth's absence.

REGISTRY BILL.

The Council resolved itself into Committee, for the further consideration of the Registry Bill, the Colonial Treasurer in the Chair.

The blank in the first clause, relative to the time at which the Bill should come into operation, was filled up with the 1st of January, 1844.

A proviso was added to the third clause, directing the Registry Office to be kept open for six hours each day, from 10 o'clock, a.m., on all days, except Sunday, Christmas Day, and Good Friday.

The consideration of the fifth clause, relating to the form of oath to be taken by the Registrar-General, was postponed.

The tenth clause was also postponed, upon the motion of Mr. WINDEYER, who objected to it in its existing shape, on the ground, that by giving to the English purchaser a longer period for the registration of his deeds of purchase, and by making the priority of the transaction depend upon the time of registration, instead of the date of the deed, an undue advantage would be obtained by such purchaser over the buyer of land in the colony, and an opportunity afforded to the seller, of defrauding those who bought his property, by enabling him to sell it twice over—that is, to sell by himself in the colony, and by an agent in England, or *vice versa*.

The remaining clauses of the Bill were gone through without any other alterations than those of a verbal or technical nature, and the question was about to be put upon the first schedule, when it was discovered that there was not a sufficient number of members present to form a Council.

The SPEAKER therefore resumed the Chair, and adjourned the Council (at nine o'clock), until three p.m. this afternoon.

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE PETITION FROM DISTRESSED MECHANICS AND LABOURERS.

The Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed 8th November, 1843, to take into consideration a Petition from upwards of four thousand of the inhabitants of Sydney, soliciting the attention of the Council to the distressed condition of the numerous unemployed artisans and labourers in the city of Sydney, having accordingly taken the same into consideration, and examined various witnesses, both as to the actual condition of the unemployed in Sydney, and the demand for labour of various kinds in the interior," have agreed to the following Report:—

Your Committee have ascertained, beyond the possibility of doubt, that there is at present a very large number of persons, of the industrious classes, totally unemployed, and without the slightest prospect of employment, in the city of Sydney; since the appointment of your Committee, an enquiry has been instituted, at their particular desire, by a few intelligent and benevolent persons (themselves of the working classes) of whose integrity, as well as of their general fitness, for such an office, your Committee have reason to think favourably, to ascertain the number, condition, and circumstances of the unemployed, in the various branches of business pursued by the industrious classes, in the different wards of the City, exclusive of those who have recently obtained temporary employment, either from the Government or the Corporation, and the following is the general result of this enquiry:—

Total number of persons, of the industrious classes, whether mechanics or labourers, at present unemployed in the city	1243
Total number of adult females (the wives of the married) dependent on these persons for their subsistence	804
Total number of children dependent on these persons	1701

List of the occupations of these persons:

Labourers of all descriptions	474
Carpenters	119
Stonemasons	57
Blacksmiths	31
Cabinetmakers	48
Coopers	3
Shoemakers	36
Tailors	47
Painters	37
Plasterers	14
Shipwrights	15
Compositors	2
Bricklayers	9
Upholsterers	5
Engineers	7
Coachmakers	1
Combmakers	2
Other handicrafts not included under any of the above heads	318

This list, your Committee have no reason to regard as at all overcharged; on the contrary, they have reason to believe, that if sufficient time had been afforded to the persons who collected the information from which it has been formed, to inquire minutely into the circumstances of the industrious classes generally in the City, the number of the unemployed would have been found considerably greater.

Although it was no part of the duty of your Committee to enquire into the cause or origin of a state of things so utterly unprecedented in the history of this colony, they deem it incumbent upon them to state, that for several years previous to the commencement of the present pecuniary crisis, the colony had been enjoying a season of unexampled but unreal prosperity—prosperity based on the illusive anticipation of extraordinary returns from the investment of funds borrowed, chiefly from English capitalists, at an exorbitant rate of interest, and expended in what has ultimately proved ruinous speculations in land and stock; in accordance with the uniform course of human affairs, this period of unnatural excitement has been succeeded by a corresponding period of deep and general depression—the state of extraordinary inflation has been followed at length by a state of collapse. In passing through this trying process, the whole frame-work of society throughout the colony, has fallen into a state of extreme derangement, from which there is little prospect of its recovery for some time to come; the employers of labour have for the most part been reduced from supposed wealth to actual embarrassment; while many, both in town and country, have actually become insolvent, either from their own imprudent speculations, or from the bankruptcy of others;—a check has thus, in the mean time, been suddenly given to improvement of every kind throughout the territory, and the industrious classes have, in comparatively large numbers, been altogether deprived of their usual means of subsistence.

In regard to what may appear an extraordinary accumulation of persons of the industrious classes of Sydney, your Committee would observe that it has arisen from various causes.

First—From the extraordinary demand for mechanical labour, as well as of unskilled labour of all kinds in the capital, during the years of imaginary prosperity. The numerous buildings that were then erected in Sydney, and the extensive commerce of a large seaport town, afforded employment, at high wages, not only to a large number of mechanics, but also to numerous labourers—of both of which classes, however, the greater number are now suffering from the want of employment.

Second—From the fact, that a large proportion of the bounty immigrants, introduced into the colony at the public expense, during the years 1839, 1840, and 1841, consisted, not of agricultural labourers and shepherds, but of individuals and families from the cities and towns of the mother country, who accordingly brought with them, to the colony, the habits and feelings of a town population, and are naturally averse to go into the interior on any terms.

Third—From the circumstance, that very many of these immigrants were persons having large families, who, although willing to have gone to the country as farm servants, on reasonable terms, were precluded from every opportunity of doing so, from the inability of the settlers to maintain a large family of immigrants, for the labour of a single individual.

Your Committee have reason to believe, however, that there is no foundation for the idea that prevails in certain quarters, viz., that a considerable portion of the unemployed in Sydney, consists of persons who have been attracted to the city, from the interior, by the allurements of a town life; neither have they any reason to credit the statement, that the unemployed are, in almost any instance, standing out for higher wages; the great bulk of the unemployed, consists of persons who have been long resident in Sydney; and it is simply a want of employment, at any wages, that constitutes their present calamity; that calamity has doubtless been greatly diminished in severity, in comparison with what it might otherwise have been, from the extraordinary and unprecedented cheapness of the necessaries of life at the present moment; but cheap as these are, they are still, in great measure, beyond the means of many virtuous and industrious families in this city, from the want of employment; for your committee have ascertained, that families of this class have been living, for months past, on the savings of their former industry; but these being now all gone, together with such articles of furniture and wearing apparel as they could dispense with, and dispose of, from time to time, for the payment of house-rent, and the purchase of the barest necessaries of life, the destitution to which they are now subjected is extreme, and can no longer be contemplated by any intelligent person, without feelings of apprehension and alarm for the possible consequences.

At the same time, your Committee cannot concur with the Petitioners in thinking, that free immigrants who arrived in the colony at the public expense, during the times of general prosperity, can have any such claim upon the Government for constant employment, at remunerating wages, in their respective handicrafts, as they are anxious to establish; the representations that were given in the mother country, of the actual state and prospects of the colony during the prevalence of immigration, were for the most part correct at the time they were given; and neither those who gave them, nor the immigrants themselves, could possibly have anticipated the calamitous state of things that has since supervened. As far as your Committee have been able to ascertain the fact, there was no deceit practised, as indeed it is not to be supposed there could have been, under the authority of the Government; and in such circumstances, they are at a loss to conceive how any equitable claim for compensation, on the part of the immigrants, can be established. Persons emigrating to any country of their own accord, in the hope of bettering their fortunes, especially when the expenses of their emigration are defrayed by the public, must be supposed to identify themselves with the fortunes of that country "for better—for worse," to share in its future calamities, as well as to participate in its prosperity.

Your Committee, however, have no hesitation in expressing their belief and conviction that the Government have other duties to discharge, in regard to the unemployed, besides that of merely sympathising with them in their present condition; it is the bounden duty of the Government, to afford relief, and the means of subsistence, to the utmost extent practicable, in the actual circumstances of the colony.

The first measure of relief that suggested itself to your Committee, as one of urgent necessity, was that of providing immediate subsistence for families in actual destitution. With this view, they examined the secretary and one of the members of the acting committee of the Benevolent Society, as to the means of that valuable institution to afford relief in such cases, in addition to its present liabilities; and having ascertained that such relief would be afforded, in the hope that any extraordinary disbursement for such unforeseen emergency would hereafter be taken into favourable consideration by the legislature, they are happy to state that from twenty to thirty families, in extremely destitute circumstances, have already been relieved through this channel, and that as such relief will continue to be afforded in cases of a similar kind, as they may occur, there can be no apprehension of actual want, in any instance in which the parties take the proper means of letting their situation be known.

The second measure of relief that suggested itself to your Committee, was that of draughting off as many as possible of the unemployed, of the class of mere labourers, to those localities in the interior, or along the coast, in which there was a fair prospect of their obtaining employment at reasonable wages; and your honourable House having been pleased to approve of the resolution which your Committee took the liberty to transmit to the Executive, at their first meeting, viz., to appropriate £500 for providing the means of conveyance to the interior, with rations till they should be offered employment, for such families as can be disposed of in this way, the Immigration Department will, of course, have means of relief for this important purpose immediately available, to the extent mentioned, under the supervision of the Executive; and small as this appropriation may appear, in comparison with the number of families at present out of employment, your Committee are of opinion, that if judiciously expended, in connection with such efforts as may be practicable, with a view to the disposal of families, in the capacity of hired servants in different parts of the interior, a very considerable amount of relief will be afforded to the city; in the hope, however, that a sufficient number of families will be found willing to proceed to the interior, in various directions, to render the expenditure of a still larger amount, for conveyance and rations, absolutely necessary, your Committee would beg to recommend, that a further amount of £500, should be appropriated for that purpose, subject to the contingency of its actual expenditure.

In connection with this measure of relief, your Committee would desire to record their grateful sense of the valuable services of a lady, to whose benevolent exertions on behalf of the unemployed, as well as of free immigrants of the humbler classes generally, this colony is under the highest obligations. Mrs. Chisholm, whose name is so well known in the colony, for her disinterested and untiring benevolence, has succeeded in making conditional arrangements for locating not fewer than thirty families of the unemployed, on an eligible tract of unimproved land in the district of Illawarra, and it is not improbable that, in the event of the practicability of the plan being demonstrated, it will be adopted in other instances with great benefit to all concerned. For it cannot be denied that, while the settlers generally, are unable to maintain large families, and to give remunerating wages besides, for the labour of a single individual, such families would be much better situated, as well for their own comfort and the future welfare of their children, as for the general benefits of the community—especially in raising grain, to obviate the necessity for future importations of that article from beyond seas, if they could, in any way, be located as small farmers on their own account. The formation of such a tenantry as these families would prospectively form, is decidedly a great desideratum in the social system of this colony.

In addition to these measures of relief, your Committee would earnestly recommend to the Government, through your honourable House, the propriety of immediately undertaking such works of public and permanent utility as are urgently required on the one hand, and would afford employment to a portion, at least, of the unemployed, on the other. As the sum of £31,974 4s. 2d. has already been voted by the Council for public works and buildings for the year 1844, to which they have reason to believe, that a considerable addition will be made in the Supplementary Estimate; your Committee would observe, that the gradual expenditure of such a sum at the present moment, in the erection of public buildings and in the other public works for which the particular appropriations have been sanctioned, would afford extensive relief to numerous unemployed mechanics of various handicrafts, and thereby prove a real blessing to the community. In particular, your Committee would beg to recommend the propriety of immediately commencing the erection of a Custom House—a building which has long been a public desideratum in the City, and the erection of which would not only afford temporary employment to many mechanics and labourers, but prove a permanent, and by no means inconsiderable saving to the public in the article of rent.

As the great bulk of the unemployed, whether mechanics or labourers, consist of what is essentially a town population, and have been long domiciliated in Sydney, your Committee do not conceive it beyond their legitimate province, to express their hope, that the City Corporation will co-operate with the Government in devising such means of employment for the unemployed portion of their fellow-citizens, as may fall more immediately within the sphere of the civic authorities; especially by undertaking some public work of general and permanent utility, that would recommend itself to the cordial approval of the inhabitants.

In regard to that part of the prayer of the petition which recommends the removal of all convicts from Sydney, whether under assignment to private individuals or employed on public works, your Committee, without deeming it necessary to offer any opinion as to whether the Government possess the power of interfering in the manner recommended, in regard to the former class of convicts, are decidedly of opinion that it would neither be expedient nor humane to exercise such a power; at all events, it would be contrary to the uniform policy and practice of the Local Government to do so; and, as the convicts employed in the service of Government are clothed and rationed from the military chest, and employed on public works that would not otherwise be undertaken at all, they have reason to believe that the petitioners are under some misapprehension as to the amount of relief that would be afforded to the unemployed in Sydney, by such a measure.

Your Committee would conclude by earnestly recommending the case of the unemployed artizans and labourers of this City, to the serious consideration of the Government, as well as to that of your honorable House.

JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D., Chairman.

Sydney, 24th November, 1843.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Estimate of the Sums which will probably be required for the Service of the year 1844, in addition to those already provided for by the Legislative Council.

	£	s.	d.
Insolvent Courts.—Sydney.			
Commissioner	600	0	0
Three clerks; one at £150, and two at £100	350	0	0
Messenger at 1s. 9d. per diem	32	0	6
Incidental expenses	60	0	0
	1042	0	6
Port Phillip.			
Commissioner	400	0	0
Two clerks; one at £150, one at £100	250	0	0
Messenger at 1s. 9d. per diem	32	0	6
Incidental expenses	40	0	0
	722	0	6
Public Works.			
Superintendent of Ironed Gangs, Sydney, at 6s. per diem	109	16	0
Forage for two horses	54	18	0
	164	14	0
Steam Dredge.			
Overseer at 8s. per diem	146	8	0
Ten prisoners at 6d. each per diem	91	10	0
Extra clothing	20	0	0
Coals	300	0	0
	557	18	0
One half the amount of the above sums	278	19	0
Blue Mountain Ironed Gang.			
Assistant Engineer, at 6s. per diem	109	16	0
Stockade Sergeant, at 1s. per diem	18	6	0
Four military overseers, 2 at 1s. each, and 2 at 6d. each, per diem	54	18	0
One military clerk, at 6d. per diem	9	3	0
One scourger, at 1s. 9d. per diem	32	0	6
Forage for three horses and ten oxen	139	4	0
Cost of two horses, required for the conveyance of rations	30	0	0
Gratuities to 40 soldiers, at 2d. each per diem	122	0	0
Gratuities of tea, sugar, and tobacco, to 20 prisoners, mechanics, and stockade servants	91	10	0
Stores, gunpowder, and stationery	200	0	0
	1106	17	6
For completing the basin at Wollongong	300	0	0
For constructing the breakwater, Newcastle	488	15	4
For erecting a Custom House, Sydney	3000	0	0
Lunatic Asylum.			
Visiting Justice	50	0	0
Berrima Gaol.			
Two additional turnkeys, at 3s. 3d each per diem	118	19	0
Colonial Agent General.			
Colonial Agent	250	0	0
Total	£7522	5	10

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

Tuesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Kelly M'Keon, a single meeting: M. Power, for rent, £8 4s.

In the estate of John Jones, a single meeting: the Sydney Bank, £113 6s. 10d.; Joshua Cossler, £14 6s. 1d.; the estate of J. H. Potts, £73 15s.; the Bank of New South Wales, £170 5s. 10d. This meeting allowed the insolvent his furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of J. T. Hughes, an adjourned second meeting: G. Allen, £121 7s. 3d.; H. Talbot, £280; R. Williams, £76; J. A. Crowther, £25 5s. 6d.

MEETINGS FOR THIS DAY.

James Merritt, a second meeting, at two o'clock.

Thomas Lewis, an adjourned second meeting, at noon.

At Maitland.—Joseph Swailes, a second meeting, at ten; and W. M. M. Arnold, a special meeting, at eleven.

At Bathurst.—Daniel Jackson, a single meeting, at ten.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

John Cheeseman, a single meeting, at ten o'clock.

George Mackay, a single meeting, at half-past ten.

William John Morris, a first meeting, at eleven.

Robert Thomson, trading under the firm of R. Thomson and Co., a first meeting, at eleven.

Thomas Henry Hart, a special meeting, at twelve.

New Insolvent.—The following estate was placed under sequestration yesterday, on a petition and affidavit being filed by the insolvent, viz.:—Thomas Rowley, of Holdsworthy, farmer. No schedule filed.

WINDSOR DISTRICT COUNCIL.

The following Address was presented to His Excellency the Governor, by the District Council of Windsor:—

"To His Excellency Sir George Gipps, Knight, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales, &c., &c., &c.

"May it please your Excellency—

"We, the Warden and undersigned Members of the Windsor District Council, in Council assembled, most respectfully beg leave to approach and to tender our grateful thanks to your Excellency for having, with the utmost readiness and cordiality, complied with an Address from the Honorable the Legislative Council, embodying a Resolution that, 'In the present state of the colony, it is highly inexpedient, if not impossible, to cast any portion of the Police Expenses on the Country Districts for the year 1844;" and that, by your Message to the Honorable the Legislative Council, a copy of which has been forwarded to the Warden of this District, in a letter from the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, informing him of your Excellency's consent to the defraying, from the Public Revenue, the necessary expenditure for Police in Country Districts during the year 1844.

"We would also take this opportunity of expressing our deep sense of gratitude to your Excellency for having extended your liberal consideration towards the support of the School Establishment for this District, in common with others, in ordering that the necessary expenditure should be defrayed out of the General Revenue for the year 1844.

"And we cannot leave this subject without again tendering to your Excellency our most grateful thanks for the paternal solicitude which your Excellency has manifested at a time when the pecuniary distresses of this once flourishing agricultural district are so deeply felt by all classes.

"WILLIAM COX, Warden.
CHARLES TOMPSON.
THOMAS TEBBUTT."

The following was His Excellency's reply:

"To William Cox, Esq., Warden, and the Members of the District Council of Windsor.

"Gentlemen,—I am much obliged to you for this address, and receive very gratefully the expression of your thanks for the part which I have taken in relieving the District Councils, for the ensuing year, from any portion of the expenses which must be incurred on account of the Police Establishments and Schools of the colony.

"I also avail myself of this opportunity to make to you my acknowledgments of the zeal and alacrity with which the District Council of Windsor has entered on its duties.

"George Gipps.

"Government House, Sydney, Nov. 23."

POLICE COURT.

Yesterday, Mr. Robert Cooper, Senior, appeared at the Police Office, to answer an information preferred against him by H. H. Browne, Esq., Superintendent of the Water Police.

The information charged the defendant in five counts, with bribing one George Smyth, an Inspector of Distilleries, by giving him £20, for the purpose of inducing him to conceal an evasion of the Act of Council, 3 Victoria, No 9. The first count charged the defendant with giving a bribe of £20 to Mr. Smyth, to allow a certain quantity of spirits to be removed from defendant's distillery without any permit. The second count was for bribing Smyth to give a permit without the production of the usual certificate. The third count charged the defendant with offering a bribe to induce Smyth to give a permit without production of certificate. The fourth count charged the defendant, that having removed spirits without any permit, he gave £20 to Smyth to conceal it. The fifth count was for obtaining a permit to remove spirits, without at the time producing the certificate. The penalties gave for amounted altogether to £1000. The Civil Crown Solicitor and the Solicitor-General appeared in support of the information; Mr. Nichols and Mr. Johnson, solicitors, appeared for the defence.

The Solicitor-General addressed the Court at some length, stating the circumstances of the case, from which it appeared, that Mr. Smyth, an Inspector of Distilleries, being on duty at the Brisbane Distillery, of which the defendant is one of the proprietors, the defendant offered him a sum of money to allow a quantity of spirits to be removed without the production of a certificate of the duty having been paid. Smyth ultimately accepted £20, to allow the removal of two hogsheads of rum, which rum was seized by the Water Police.

The first witness called was Mr. George Smyth, who being one of the Society of Friends, was in the act of making the usual affirmation, instead of being sworn, when

Mr. Nichols rose, and objected to his being heard as a witness, unless he was sworn. He contended that the Act of Council, 3 Victoria, No. 9, under which the information was exhibited, contained no provision setting out the mode in which witnesses were to be examined before justices for any offence under it. It became therefore necessary that the manner of proceeding should be regulated by the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 5th William IV., No. 22; and in that Act it is expressly enacted that all witnesses to be examined before justices under any Act of Council then passed, or to be passed thereafter, should be examined upon oath. The only Act empowering Quakers to make affirmations at all in this colony, was an English Act of Parliament, which was adopted by the Local Legislature. But that Act only empowered Quakers to affirm in any case where an oath could be administered in England, either under the Common Law or any Act of Parliament. The Act of Council adopting this English Act merely enacted that it should be in force in this colony in the same way as it was in force in England; but no provision was contained in it extending the Act to oaths taken under any of our colonial Acts of Council. This was one of the many instances which had occurred of the absurd and improper manner in which English Acts of Parliament had been adopted without any pains having been taken to adopt them to the peculiar circumstances of this colony. As this was a penal information, the Bench was bound to construe the law with the greatest strictness in favour of the defendant; and as there was no law expressly empowering Quakers to affirm in any proceeding under any of our Colonial Acts of Council, the Bench would be compelled to refuse the testimony of Mr. Smyth.

Mr. Johnson addressed the Bench at some length in support of the argument of Mr. Nichols.

The Solicitor-General, in reply, said, that it appeared to him quite clear, by the language of the Imperial Act, that it was intended to apply to oaths administered in all cases whatever, and that the preamble of that Act so stated it; and that the words "common law, or Act of Parliament," could not be held to restrict the operation of the preamble. He, therefore, contended, that in all cases where oaths were to be administered, affirmations could be taken.

Mr. Nichols, in reply, contended that nothing could get out of the express words of the Act of Parliament. There could be no doubt that in England it was intended to comprehend all cases; for the oaths could only be administered under the authority of the Common Law, or of the Act of Parliament; but here it might, in addition to these two authorities, be administered under an Act of the Colonial Legislature; and the words of the English Act could not be construed to extend to any case not expressly mentioned in it.

Mr. Brenan, after consulting with his brother magistrate, (Mr. M'Kenzie,) decided that it was not competent for him to hear the evidence of Mr. Smyth, on his affirmation only, and the Solicitor-General then stating that there was no other witness, the case was dismissed.

Mr. Nichols applied for costs, on the ground of his client being vexatiously brought before the Court, when it appeared there was no case against him; but this the Bench refused, on the ground that the merits of the case had not come before them.

The Police Court was opened yesterday morning, at about a quarter to ten o'clock, before the Mayor and Mr. Brenan: when the drunkards' list, containing in all twelve cases, was disposed of, by one woman being fined 5s.; two men paid 11s. each; four men were ordered each to pay a like sum or go each twelve hours to the mill; Mary Jones was ordered to pay 21s. or go forty-eight hours to the cells; Thomas Walsh, John Farly, and Thomas Bolt, were each ordered to pay 21s. or go each twenty-four hours to the mill; and David Reece paid 21s. Emma Lees was dealt with under the Vagrant Act, for drunkenness and street-walking, when, being convicted, she was sent three months to Sydney Gaol. The general list contained in all eighteen charges, which were disposed of as follow: John Savey, absconding from his hired service—Ellen Clayton, stealing—Peter Ledly and John Byrne, on suspicion of robbery—William Nowlan, breach of agreement—Margaret Robinson, for assault—James Woolford, on suspicion of stealing 11s. 9d.—and Jane Williams, suspected of stealing a gown—all discharged; Lonsdale Wright, admitted to bail; Hannah Reid, for protection—Thomas Fox, for not registering his place of residence, being a Norfolk Island expiree,—Liddy Moore for protection,—Ann Sellens, alias Cox, for having a stolen Government blanket in her possession,—and Barbara Crawford, for stealing a gown, all remanded; Michael Maher, for assaulting his father-in-law, and William Barnes, for embezzlement, both committed for trial; Cecilia Peckham, for an assault on a neighbour named Mrs. Lee, by lacerating her face with an earthen pipkin, fined £3 and costs, or two months to gaol. The hearing of the summons list was commenced at five minutes past twelve, when two Courts sat; that in the east room before Messrs. Windeyer and Lamb, who began with the cases from the top of the list; while the western room was occupied by Messrs. Brenan and M'Laren, who took the cases in order from the bottom of the record upwards:—William Cosgrove, for an assault, fined 1s., with 4s. 6d. costs; Isabella Williams and Larry Sullivan, for a like offence, each fined 5s. with costs; Edward Jacobs, for a breach of the Building Act, fined £6 6s.; John M'Grath, for a like offence, fined £3 3s.; Thomas Leary, for a breach of the Police Act, fined 10s., with 5s. costs; David Warden, for a breach of decency, fined £5, with 2s. 6d. costs; all the other cases were either dismissed, postponed, or arranged out of Court. The Court adjourned at twenty minutes past four.

METEOROLOGY.

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD."

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 21st TO 27th NOVEMBER, 1843.

Date.	Moon's Age.	Barometer. 9½ A.M.	Barometer. 2½ P.M.	Barometer. Sunset.	Barometer. 9 P.M.	Attached Thermometer. 9½ A.M.	Attached Thermometer. 2½ P.M.	Attached Thermometer. Sunset.	Attached Thermometer. 9 P.M.	Detached Thermometer. 9½ A.M.	Detached Thermometer. 2½ P.M.	Detached Thermometer. Sunset.	Detached Thermometer. 9 P.M.	Wet Therm. at 2½ P.M.	Rain Fallen.	Winds.
Tuesday 21	29	29·508	29·773	29·895	29·938	68	66	65	67	63	66	63	61	60	not 1-100	N.W., S., S.S.E.
Wednesday 22	● 3' 38' A.M.	29·968	29·935	29·946	29·955	65	70	67	68	64	66	61	59	60	......	S. to S.E., E.
Thursday 23	1	29·943	29·874	29·866	29·880	64	69	68	68	65	69	62	62	63	......	N.E., N.E. by N.
Friday 24	2	29·856	29·805	29·787	29·800	66	70	69	70	67	69	65	65	65	......	N.N.E.
Saturday 25	3	29·776	29·701	29·696	29·711	68	67	65	66	65	67	61	62	67	0·39	N.N.E., S., S. by E.
Sunday 26	4	29·778	29·800	29·833	29·862	63	66	66	65	61	64	60	61	61	0·14	S. by E., S.
Monday 27	5	29·920	29·927	29·923	29·918	64	68	65	66	65	65	60	60	59	......	S., S.S.E., S.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 21.—A warm north-westerly wind, Ther. in 72, out 73; sky overcast until between seven and eight; about eight wind got south, and blew very fresh all the day, scud, with a few drops of rain at times, flying over; p.m. cumuli gathered in zenith gloomily, atmosphere chill and raw, drops of rain early night, and wind moderated.

Wednesday, 22.—Moderate southerly wind, and cloudy early morning; veered S. E. a.m. and subsequently E.; gentle breezes, and became a fine light day; night calm and bright.

Thursday, 23.—Calm lovely morning before eight o'clock, afterwards gentle breezes till near sunset, when somewhat freshened for a while; p.m. cirrous clouds in zenith; night light wind, northerly.

Friday, 24.—Moderate breezes got up after eight a.m, sky hazy to northward; afternoon blew fresh, air damp, a heavy gloomy appearance gathered in N.W. N.; continued moderately fresh through the night—cloudy.

Saturday, 25.—Moderate north-easterly wind early, dropped away by nine o'clock; came over thick and lowering, and between ten and eleven refreshing warm rain set in and continued with fair intervals till about three p.m.; at noon wind got S., remained calm or nearly so till three, then moderate breezes; continued heavily clouded, and early night small rain occasionally.

Sunday, 26.—Blowing fresh from southward nearly all this day; clouds wild and heavy, with some refreshing showers before ten, after which, clouds broke and partially dispersed; p.m. blue sky till near sunset, when scud bore up from S.; cumuli gathered in dark masses, and during the evening light showers.

Monday, 27.—Fresh S. breezes a.m., wind S.S.E.; p.m. moderated, and toward sunset sunk to light airs; blue sky and a loose cirrous scud passing in zenith; evening cloudy; night calm and clear.

Advertisers.—If our advertising friends were aware of the great inconvenience caused in a printing-office by their sending advertisements at a late hour of the evening, instead of an early hour in the afternoon, when the great majority of them could very easily be sent, we are confident they would alter the practice, which many of them adopt, of not sending advertisements until nine or ten o'clock at night, which could very well be sent by four or five in the afternoon. There is occasionally a necessity for sending an advertisement late at night, and of that we do not complain; but the general run of business advertisements could as well be sent in the afternoon as in the evening. No one who is unacquainted with the details of a printing-office can understand the inconvenience to the whole establishment, and positive loss to the proprietors, which the practice of not sending advertisements until a late hour is the cause of, and we hope that our friends who send advertisements to the *Herald* will add to their favours by sending them at as early an hour as possible.

New Zealand.—A Preliminary Meeting of claimants to land in New Zealand, and others interested in the prosperity of that colony, was held yesterday afternoon, at the Royal Hotel; but, in consequence of the paucity of attendance, and the absence of several parties largely interested in the above colony, both of which were attributable principally to the shortness of the notice which had been given, the meeting was adjourned till twelve o'clock on Thursday. The principal object of the meeting, we understand, will be to adopt an Address to Captain Fitzroy, congratulatory of his appointment to the Government of New Zealand, and safe arrival in this colony; and to appoint a deputation for the purpose of waiting upon His Excellency therewith.

Bathurst Quarter Sessions.—Courts of General Quarter Sessions will be holden at the Court House, Bathurst, on Wednesday, the 20th December next.

Royal Engineers.—Mr. Hamilton, who arrived by the *Bangalore*, is a lieutenant in the Engineers, and has come out in succession to Lieutenant Lugard, who will proceed to England by an early opportunity. Lieut.-Col. Barney proceeds to England by the ship in January next.

Fire Engines.—The Mutual Fire Insurance Association being dissolved, the trustees have offered their two splendid fire engines to the Corporation, and are willing, we understand, to sell them at considerable less than their price in London. A more judicious investment of the city funds could not be made, and we hope the Council will at once purchase them. In the event of the Corporation not coming to terms with the Association, the trustees contemplate sending the engines back to London; but it would be a pity that two such very excellent pieces of machinery should be lost to the city. A rate of a farthing in the pound would cover the expense to be incurred.

Drainage.—We understand that the Corporation Board of Works have under their consideration a Report, prepared by the City Surveyor, upon a general system of drainage for the city, which will be laid before the City Council on an early day. A proper system of drainage is of so much importance to the health of the inhabitants, that everything else should give place to it. It will be a most expensive work; but the longer it is delayed the greater will be the expense.

Labour.—The following notice appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—"*To persons in the country requiring labour.* By direction of His Excellency the Governor, notice is hereby given, that a number of married labourers and others, resident in Sydney, being no longer able to obtain employment there, it is the intention of the Government to afford, to such of them at least as have large families, and are willing to go into the country, the means of proceeding into those districts, wherein it may be probable that their services would be gladly received. Persons in the interior requiring labour, and not objecting to take men with families of young children, are therefore requested to communicate to the Police Magistrate, or to the Bench of Magistrates, (as the case may be) a description of labour required by them, the rate of wages and rations which they would be willing to give according to the number of the family engaged. To such communications every attention will be paid by the Government, consistently with a due regard to economy in the expenditure of the amount placed at its disposal for the purpose. The operations of the Government will be materially assisted, if persons, sending wool drays to Sydney, will have the goodness to allow the use of them, on their return, for the conveyance of families into the inland districts, and will communicate to the Police Magistrate, or bench of the district, and to the Agent for Immigration, in Sydney, the probable date on which the drays will leave Sydney. Letters to the Agent for Immigration to be addressed, under cover, to the Clerk of the Executive Council."

Theatre.—The Victoria Theatre was re-opened on Saturday, and has been most miserably attended since. This is to be attributed partly to the depression of the times, but chiefly to the wretched state of the company: for it is not to be expected that persons who have been in the habit of witnessing the acting of such performers as Knowles, Nesbitt, Simmons, Coppin, Mrs. Knowles, Mrs. O'Flaherty, and Mrs. Coppin, can receive any pleasure from attending the performance of such a company as now belongs to the Victoria. Then the pieces that have been selected for the commencement of the season—The Sisters, the Forty Thieves, the Wonderful Lamp. Is the manager trying to get as much trash as possible?

Mr. Chapman.—We find the following in one of the English papers recently received:—"A number of landowners and friends of settlers in New Zealand met at the Hall of Commerce, on Wednesday, to present a valuable breakfast service of plate to Mr. H. S. Chapman, of the Middle Temple, the late editor of the *New Zealand Journal*, for his valuable exertions in promoting the colonization of New Zealand. Interesting addresses were delivered by the Earl of Devon, the chairman of the subscribers, Sir I. L. Goldsmid, and Mr. Chapman. The subscription had been arranged on the occasion of Mr. Chapman's intended emigration to New Zealand as a settler, but before his appointment by Lord Stanley to the Judgeship at Wellington, which has just taken place,—an appointment that attests the improved policy to be carried out by the new Governor, and the good understanding between the officials of Downing-street and the colonizing Company." Mr. Chapman is now in Sydney, on his way to New Zealand, by the *Bangalore*.

Death.—The Rev. Peter Augusta Baines, Bishop of Siga, and Vicar Apostolic of the Western District, was on Thursday morning found dead in his bed. The deceased prelate, who was in his 59th year, assisted at the opening of the Roman Catholic Chapel in Bristol, recently purchased from the Irvingites, on the previous day; and his decease is attributed to a fit of apoplexy, to which he had formerly been subject.—*Standard, July 7.*

Peace Recognisances.—During the hearing of a case yesterday before Mr. Windeyer, involving a charge of a breach of the peace, Mr. Nichols, who appeared for the defence, submitted to the Court that the ceremony of binding to the peace as at present carried on, was a mere form, as there was nothing more common than for individuals after getting the bonds duly executed, to go to those at whose instance they had been bound over, and snapping their fingers in their face, do their utmost to provoke them to commit another breach, after which, the original complainant, as a matter of course, was also bound over, after which no farther notice was taken of the bonds. Mr. Windeyer admitted that he had reason to believe the statement made by Mr. Nichols was not overcharged. Mr. Nichols afterwards informed the Bench, that he would consider himself bound, in duty to the public, to bring forward the first case that came under his notice, and to press the Court to estreat the recognizances,—a thing which he had never yet seen done by the Court, as by so doing a wholesome lesson would be given to belligerents, that if bound to the peace they must keep it.

Important Sale this Day.—It will be seen on reference to our advertising columns, that an extensive sale, by order of the Bank of Australia, is to take place at Mr. Lyons' Mart, at 12 o'clock to-day. Great inducement is offered to purchasers, as the Chairman's bills will be taken in payment. There are several highly improved properties situated in Sydney, Maitland, Parramatta, and Gosford, to be disposed of. Also, Bank, Insurance, and other Shares; Cattle and Sheep, and a lot of very choice Wines.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various correspondents.)

LOWER HAWKESBURY.

November 28.—The scorching heat during the past week has ripened the wheat almost generally, and on Monday we presume that the sickle will come into universal play throughout the district. The week past, however, has witnessed the cutting down of some considerable amount of acres, and there are those favoured and fortunate parties who have besides got their entire crops safely housed into their granaries. We never remember to have seen the wheat ripen so partially; and it is singular to witness parts of the same field with as great a variety of shades of progression as there were colours in Joseph's coat. The rust and smut have made sad havoc in places; but what remains uninjured is *bond fide* prime grain, and must console us for the loss. We have seen several samples of flour from this year's growth, and can bear record that the promise to the eye is fully borne out by the flavour: would that we could perceive the shadow of a chance even of a remunerating price to be obtained for these good qualities! This, however, appears at present to be hopeless, judging from last week's price current, which, quoting Derwent at 4s. 3d., and Colonial at 4s., does not tend very essentially to heighten expectation upon the subject. The most cheering announcement of the circular to us is, under the item Valparaiso, to perceive that there is *no* wheat of that denomination on hand—our earnest prayer is, that it may always continue *so*. The foreigner has for the last five years had tolerably decent pickings out of us, at all events more than *his* share. It is high time that legislative wisdom did a little for our own farmers, and in lieu of draining our resources, to make *trans-Pacific* purchases, divert the golden stream's course in a homeward direction, so that its benefits may be diffused over the entire land, causing that necessary and wholesome reaction in the agricultural body which is the vitality, the fountain-head of all consecutive good; and without which, all the other portions of the body politic must droop and be depressed. One thing is very evident, that farming, at the average prices of grain for many months past, is the very turnpike-road to ruin, and that without the means of prevention. Nevertheless, what must the agriculturist do? Let his land lay idle? Starvation stares him in the face! Or put it all under cultivation, to be necessitated to force a market, after paying dearly for labour previously. In either instance his is a doubly-hard fortune under present circumstances, and loudly calls for, nay demands, immediate redress. The produce of the present harvest must find a remunerating price, or else the consequence will be inevitable ruin to those energies which it should be the policy of every wise government to protect and cherish, as the very life-blood of the state! We are enabled to continue to speak most favourably of the appearance of the maize, considering the want of rain. The plant generally is extremely healthy and vigorous; the more forward being already hilled, shoots up amazingly; and we have to-day seen a small patch so forward as to be actually in cob! Yet, with this prospect of abundance, there is an unwilling depression that will obtrude itself upon the imagination, despite our efforts to the contrary, when we contemplate the present market value of this description of produce, and we naturally conjecture whether such things will continue.

Fleming's Creek has again been the scene of predatory incursion, and several head of horned cattle were missing from the run; the heads and horns of five were discovered, which gave ample proof of having been shot; but the carcases and the road they took is as yet a matter of mere conjecture. We regret exceedingly to have to announce this new species of delinquency in the quarter, and as it is yet in the bud, we trust that a clue will be afforded whereby to put a timely check to its progress. Mr. Watson's mare is as yet *non est*. An extensive robbery was committed at Mr. Townsend's, at the Wollombi, last week.

Our quarter has received a pastoral visit from the Most Rev. Dr. Polding, who arrived on Thursday, and is still on the River. The Archbishop's visit is connected with giving directions respecting roofing in of the new Chapel at Watson's, as well as inspecting the schools. He proceeds from this to Brisbane Water.

GOULBURN.

November 25.—The long looked for, and much desired rain, began to fall this morning, and has continued all day, the wind being easterly, and the heavy clouded state of the atmosphere raises an expectation that it has been general down the country. Last Saturday and Sunday were days of scorching heat, which, with the previous hot weather, threatened to burn up the crops, and everything was assuming a parched-like look; but a thunder-storm on Monday, which was accompanied with very acceptable rain, cooled the air, and since then the prospects of the agriculturist and gardener have assumed a more cheering appearance. On account of the drought the hay will not be such an abundant crop, and fears were entertained for the wheat; but the present rain will raise it to a healthful state, and fill the ears, and will also have a most beneficial influence on the fruit, which was suffering from the blight.

A petition to the District Council has been getting signatures attached to it for the last two days, the object of which is, to request the Council to adopt some measure by which they will secure the continuance of the services of our present police magistrate.

Reeves, who murdered his wife a few weeks since, has given himself up, and has been committed to take his trial for the same; he says he was in such a state of intoxication at the time, that he does not know whether he did it or not.

Last week, two mounted bushrangers paid a visit to Nichols's public-house, at Lake George, where they took what suited them, but their main object was money; but in this they were disappointed: they enquired if Hunt, the Chief Constable had been there, and, upon being answered in the affirmative, searched for a coat, &c. belonging to him, which they burned. Another case of bushranging occurred this week between this and Yass; one Michael Preston was stopped by two of these lawless scoundrels, and robbed of £16; we believe that the noted Massey is one of them, who was lately captured by the mounted police, who shot him through the leg; the authorities at Yass had him in charge, but supposing him to be too ill to escape, allowed him extra accommodation, which his friends knew how to improve to his and their advantage: for it is said they came with a horse and took him away, and now he is at large again, committing depredations in every quarter. There are five others out in the same direction, who lately took Smeadley's teams off the road and robbed them.

Bad as times are, they do not prevent the township increasing in size; in different directions there are six houses in course of erection, and the small Baptist Chapel lately erected adds to the number; and tenders have just been put in for the Roman Catholic Chapel, which we believe is not to be built on the site originally granted by the Government for that purpose. There has been some rumour of an intended attack upon the Bank here, but any one acquainted with Mr. O'Sullivan's custom in having defensive weapons always at hand, could not expect to succeed, neither to escape.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PHORMIUM TENAX.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Nothing is more common than for every man to think that all others are alike interested in the matter he is most concerned in. It is then to be imputed to weakness; but, if I can show on rational grounds that my object is of the utmost national importance, and while I disavow any sinister purpose for selfish gain, it will prompt confidence in me to claim your aid in urging the attention of this community to the culture of the Phormium Tenax.

In my last to you in the *Herald* of the 10th inst., I think I clearly stated a good deal of what knowledge I possess on the subject, and I am still ready to give that further information I then proffered; but my present object is to call the attention of the public to Mr. Eagland's letter in the *Australian* of this day, as I know him to be a man of talent and experience, whose judgment may be relied on, and whose views accord entirely with my own.

Thirty years (or thereabouts) I have devoted to scientific pursuits, but none of these with so much pain, privation, and persecution, as the three last, that I have been engaged with the New Zealand Flax. In France, on the continent of Europe, all over Great Britain, and in America, many thousands of the scientific have made various attempts to effect that which I have achieved. Here is Mr. Eagland, who was chosen as the best mechanist that could be found by Sir George Farmer, in England, to go to New Zealand, when about £10,000 were expended in operations, but all of which were unfortunately washed away. Mr. Eagland is well acquainted with the plan of Sir George Farmer and every other that has been tried, and has said, and has allowed me to assert, that he is ready to say to any person interested, that so far as I have shown him of my method it is the most simple, the best, and that of its efficacy there cannot be a doubt.

When I arrived here from New Zealand, I expected soon to return, but my friends there proved unfortunate or faithless, and I was induced to accept the furtherance of three Sydney *gentlemen*, who, to prove the utility of my invention, had me furthered into gaol, so that they might in a *gentlemanly* manner break into my private room, and rob me of all that I alone had a reasonable claim to expect for the long occupation of my time, my expense, and exertions.

Many have run too fast in this colony, and left their brains behind them: so, when these doughty *gentlemen* got among my machinery they discovered, with amazement, they had no such commodity; and that the only indication was, the bump of base cunning; for they could not finish that which I had begun.

As I am in *statu quo* as regards progression, I may, however, have one gratification: that is, to urge on every settler to apply to His Excellency the Governor, so that the roots and the seed of this plant be brought in quantities by every vessel coming from Norfolk Island, where it abounds. I deem this of national importance, being convinced, from that which I see, it can be grown as well in this colony as in any other part of the world; and as Mr. Marshall, of Leeds, in Yorkshire, has said he would gladly take the cargoes of all the ships connected with these colonies in flax of this kind, what is there, in a commercial view, can more demand the attention of the Legislature?

To some, Mr. Marshall's offer may seem at once as preposterous, till I say that I know he has about twenty thousand persons employed in the manufacture of linen goods alone.

Mr. Tobin says he will be most happy in giving all information relative to its culture, without reward; and he is the only man that I know who is capable, from his experience, to do so.

If I attain this end after all my toil, I may have some claim to philanthropy at least, and though I may not live to enjoy the just reward of my endeavours, it may be the joy of my children to boast they had a sire who spent his best energies under the hardest circumstances to provide for one of the few demands of our nature—even if it be written on my tomb, "He died by the Phormium Tenax."

I close my correspondence with you on this subject with offering to you my sincere thanks for your urbanity, kindness, and attention to a subject, and in a matter with which I have been so much interested, and beg to subscribe myself with all possible respect, your very humble and obedient servant,

JOHN WOODCOCK GRAVES.

FAT CATTLE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—It appears there are at present a great number of marketable fat cattle for sale, and all but unsaleable—the maximum price being only 25s. per head: the average tallow in one of these beasts is estimated at 100lbs., which is worth, even at present, 2½d. per lb., or £1 0s. 10d.; the horns and hoofs are worth 4d. more, and the average value of the hide is 6s. 6d. Thus, independent of the carcass, making the whole value equal to £1 7s. 8d. Now, admitting that 100lbs. of the carcass may be made into beef-ham, such as is commonly prepared and sold in Glasgow at 8d. per lb., and which would here be worth, after all expenses of the preparation are deducted, at least 4d. per lb., permit me to ask if it would not be more advantageous for the graziers to slaughter and boil down their cattle, as they do in some parts of South America, than to dispose of them as they are doing at present. If boiled down, and hams made, the account would be about as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Tallow	1	0	10
Hide, horns, and hoofs	0	6	10
100lbs. beef ham, at 4d. ..	1	13	4
	£3	1	0

Being more than double the price at present given.

Again, an averaged sized bullock is about 7 cwt., which, at ½d. per pound, produces only £1 9 2
Hide, horns, and hoofs............ 0 6 10

£1 16 0

Leaving a balance of £1 5s. on the present maximum price of fat cattle, in favour of the boiling system. The above hints are forwarded in order that some of the graziers, who are more competent judges of the matter than I am, may take the matter up.

I remain, yours,

A SCOTCHMAN.

DEATH.

At Cobberty, on the 24th instant, in the 55th year of his age, Mr. Samuel Blackman, after a long and painful illness, deeply regretted by all who knew him.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert, for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

Mr. Chapman—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Medical Glass, Jewellery, and general Merchandise.

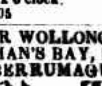
Mr. Smith—At No. 11, King-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

Mr. S. Lyons—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Summer Wines, Cider, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Landed Properties, Bank and other Shares, Cattle, Sheep, Wines, &c.

Mr. Blackman—On the premises, Surry Hills, opposite Mr. Iredale's residence, Household Furniture, Plate, Linen, Glass, China, &c.

Mr. J. G. Cohen—At his Rooms, at 10 o'clock, Groceries, Wines, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Allotments of Land, Mining Company's Shares, Mangrove Ashes, &c.

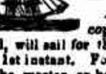
FOR PORT MACQUARIE.



THE SCHOONER *MARY ANN*, Williams, master, will leave the Union Wharf, this Evening, at six o'clock.

7305 WILLIAM DALTON.

FOR WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, BATEMAN'S BAY, BROULEE, AND THE BERRUMAGUI.



THE fine fast-sailing schooner *BARD'S LEGACY*, coppered and copper-fastened, will sail for the above ports on Friday, the 1st instant. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at Dalgarno's Wharf, or to

G. WHITFIELD,
Gunmaker, No. 3, King-street

FOR HOBART TOWN DIRECT.

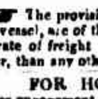
THE well-known Packet Brig *LOUISA*, 181 tons register, J. C. Tucker, commander, (will sail positively on Tuesday Evening, 5th December,) she has very superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to

JOHN MACNAMARRA,
Queen-street.

☞ The provisions and wine used on board this vessel, are of the very best description, and the rate of freight and passage as low, if not lower, than any other vessel in the trade. 7313

FOR HOBART TOWN.

Under engagement to sail on Saturday, the 2nd December.



THE FINE BRIG *AMELIA*, A 1, 200 tons, Captain C. M'Dougall. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Gosling, Brown, and Co.'s Wharf, or to

J. B. METCALFE.

November 29. 7320

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT,

THE fine new fast-sailing barque *BANGALORE*, 816 tons register, Christopher Nelson, commander, is under engagement to the Governor of New Zealand to sail positively on the 6th December next. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to

7502 Messrs. FLOWER, SALTING, & CO.

EDUCATION.

MR. ARDAGH, Macquarie-street, Parramatta, has made arrangements to receive, after the Christmas recess, three additional pupils. His course of instruction comprises the usual routine of an English education, with the Greek and Latin Classics, and the Mathematics.

For terms and particulars apply as above, if by letter to be post paid.

November 24. 7290

TO FLOCK-MASTERS.

MR. AMSTRONG, Veterinary Surgeon, having found that his establishment at Bungarabee is too distant from Sydney for the double purpose of boiling down and selling sheep on commission for slaughtering, has altered his arrangements so as to be more effectually enabled to carry out these objects.

Sheep will be received at Bungarabee as usual, and those fit for the Sydney market will be selected and sent down to the Veterinary Repository, where they will be divided in lots of a score each, according to their quality. They will then be put up to auction at what it is estimated they would realise in tallow and skin, and if no advance is offered upon that sum they will be taken to Mr. A.'s establishment, at the Old Race Course, (about one mile on the Parramatta road,) and there boiled down. This plan, it is expected, will ensure to graziers the full market value of their stock, by enabling butchers of small means to compete with those who have hitherto been the sole purchasers, and to whom they have been compelled to give an advanced price.

TERMS.

For boiling down, rendering tallow, and packing it in casks in a marketable state at 9d. per head.

Casks at cost price.

An allowance of 8d. each will be made for the pelts after shearing, or they will be dried and delivered with the tallow in Sydney.

The above includes all charges of rations for shepherds, carriage to Sydney, &c.

One penny per lb. will be allowed for all mutton used to ration the establishment.

5 per cent commission on sale by auction.

"*To Mr. Joseph Armstrong, Veterinary Surgeon.*

"Sir,—In answer to your note of this day, requesting my opinion of the tallow manufactured at your sheep boiling establishment, I have no hesitation in pronouncing the three lots I bought from you of the finest quality, got up in the best manner, and suitable for any market or climate. "Yours, very respectfully,

"W. B. Allen.

"November 27." 7291

A LA VILLE DE PARIS.

MESSIEURS PELLET AND MESNIER, beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Sydney, that they have recently arrived from Paris with a choice assortment of *French Goods*, which they have selected in accordance with the most recent fashions in vogue in the French capital, and which they will have much pleasure in exhibiting to their friends in the course of a few days in the house recently occupied by Dr. Russell, in Pitt-street, of the opening of which due notice will be given in a future advertisement.

Messrs. P. and M. also beg to state that until their arrangements as regards their establishment in Pitt-street are completed, they will have great pleasure in submitting to the inspection of such friends as may feel disposed to honour them with a call, at their private rooms, at Mrs. E. Gold, No. 50, Pitt-street South, a very superior assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's *Boots and Shoes* of the most fashionable descriptions, and which Messrs. P and M. can confidently recommend to notice, as possessing in a superior degree the well-known excellencies of French manufacture.

No. 50, Pitt-street South, near Park-street 7219

NEW GOODS, EX "CLEVELAND"

MRS. PATTEN begs to inform her friends and the public that she has received, per the above vessel, an extensive assortment of new goods, suitable for the present season, comprising a variety of fashionable and useful articles for ladies' and family use, and solicits the favour of a call, the goods being marked at the lowest price for cash.

P.S. Wedding and mourning orders executed with despatch.

100, Pitt-street Sydney, November 28. 7335

DECIDED BARGAINS!!! IN DRAPERY, DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, PITT-STREET

JAMES WADE, having received advices of an extensive shipment of goods coming in the *ADRASTUS*, has determined to clear off his present stock, full 50 per cent. under London prices. Purchasers will have an opportunity of obtaining bargains, the like of which was never before heard of in New South Wales.

Print dresses, from 2s. 11d.
Shirting calicoes, from 2½d. per yard
Thirty-six inch longcloth, from 5½d ditto
Mousseline de laines, 4s. 6d. per dress
Muslin dresses, very choice, in Swiss, printed Organdi, &c., 4s. 6d. per dress
Women's cotton stockings, 6½d. per pair
Men's ditto socks, ditto ditto
Regatta shirts, from 18d. each
Bonnets at half the original cost
Cap ribbons, 1½d. per yard
Artificial flowers
French shoes, 4s. 6d. per pair
Berlin wools, all colours, 1s. per doz.
Patterns canvas
Floss and purse silks, &c.

An early inspection of the stock will convince buyers that this is a *regular clearing out* and no PUFF. 7299

TAGLIONI COATS.

WILSON, COSER, & HENDERSON, have just received an extensive assortment of ENGLISH TWEED TAGLIONI COATS, which they are selling from 13s. each and upwards, being one-third of last Summer prices.

Trafalgar House, No. 4, George-street. 7327

NOW LANDING.

EX *ASIA* AND *CHRISTIANA*.

EIGHT BOXES SULPHURIC ACID

Six cases Turkey red prints and handkerchiefs, imported expressly for the New Zealand and South Sea trade
Four cases fancy muslins, checks, and trimmings
Six cases beautiful glaze furniture prints
Seven bales assorted bleached canvas, No. 2 and 6
An excellent assortment of Hambro' line, spun yarn, patent tarred cordage, bolt rope, horse-line, and marline twine.

ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.,
7312 Harrington-street.

SILKS, SATINS, &c., EX "CLARA."

ON SALE by the undersigned, black and coloured silks, from 1s. a yard; black and coloured satinets in every shade and colour, from 2s. 6d. a yard; rich plain and figured bonnet satins, in endless variety; cap and bonnet ribbons to match ditto; an immense assortment of bobbin nets, quillings, cap laces, &c., from 1d. a yard; gloves, hosiery, and haberdashery, well assorted; print, de laine, and Saxony dresses; an extensive assortment of children's ready-made dresses, from 4s. 9d. each.

WILSON, COSER, AND HENDERSON,
7326 Trafalgar House, 4, George-street.

EX "ASIA."

JUST RECEIVED, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned,

Fifteen hampers genuine Seltzer Water, imported direct from the spring, in packages of one hundred pints each.

EDWARD LOTZE,
Jamison street,
Sydney, November 28 7303

TO THE LOVERS OF GOOD TEA.

THE undersigned has just received, ex *Clara*—

Two hundred boxes FINE HYSON, each weighing about 14 lb., price 10s. each; which he can confidently recommend to the most fastidious tea-drinker.

T. R. COATES,
Grocer and Tobacconist,
7536 Opposite the Police Office Clock.

BILLIARDS.

FOR SALE, one of Thurston's second-hand Tables, complete, and as good as new. Price, Sixty Guineas. Enquire of Mr Hayward, 109, Pitt street.

November 28. 7194

SHIPPING.

ALL kinds of stores supplied, at the lowest wholesale market prices; old stores exchanged for fresh supplies; Colonial produce of every description shipped on advantageous terms 50,000 trenails for sale.

JOHN PEARNLEY, and Co.,
Grocers, Provision Dealers, and Corn Chandlers, opposite the site of the Old
7337 Gaol, Lower George street.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned:—

Hysonskin and Congou Tea, in chests and half-chests
Good bright Grocers' and Ration Sugar

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.

TO BUILDERS, &c.

THIRTY casks of Roman Cement, ex *Clara*, on sale by the undersigned, direct from the Board of Ordnance Works at Harwich. A single cask can be purchased; and all in good condition.

WILLIAM ALLDER, Druggist, &c.,
Parramatta-street,
Opposite the Kent Brewery.

November 28. 7300

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, (3) three excellent Milch Cows, with the custom for their milk, amounting to two pounds fifteen shillings (£2 15s.) per week: a house where the purchaser can live, free of rent, will be given without consideration. Apply at the sign of the 'Jolly Miller,' Gloucester-street. 7309

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the City of Sydney Social Club will be held this evening, at nine o'clock, at the Freemasons' Hotel, on important business.

A. GIBBS,
7339 Chairman.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between Frederick Hobbs and Alfred Jones, Drapers, George street, Sydney, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the late firm to be paid to Frederick Hobbs, and all persons having claims upon the late firm are requested to send in their accounts forthwith.

FREDERICK HOBBS,
ALFRED JONES.

Witness to the Signatures,
James T. Grocott,
James Palmer.

Sydney, November 28. 7331

NOTICE.—If Alexander Hart does not call and pay the debt due to me for board and lodging, &c., within seven days from this date, his goods in my charge will be sold to defray the same.

WILLIAM MATTHEW.
Margaret-place, Sydney, November 27. 7312

CAUTION.

THE undersigned hereby cautions tradesmen and others from giving credit to any one upon his account, as he will not be answerable for anything obtained without his written order.

SAMUEL LYONS,
George-street and Charlotte-place.

November 28. 7329

CAUTION.

THE undersigned begs to caution the public against trusting his wife, Caroline Sheppard, as he will not hold himself responsible for any debts contracted by her after this date.

his
GEORGE ✕ SHEPPARD.
mark.

Parramatta, November 27. 7293

BALMAIN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, an Allotment of Ground near the water of Johnson's or Waterview Bay. Apply to F. L. W., at Mr. Fletcher's, George-street, opposite the *Herald* Office. 7308

WANTED to purchase, a good saddle Horse. Apply to Mr. Petty, Petty's Hotel.

November 28. 7299

DRAPERY.

WANTED, a person who understands the above business on the London system. For reference apply to Mr. James Greenfield, No. 8, King-street. 7288

WANTED, a Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. Tucker, Morgan's Buildings, Redfern. 7295

A RESPECTABLE Young Englishwoman wants a situation as parlour-maid and needlewoman, or housemaid, in a small family; can have an excellent character from her last place. Address O. P., *Herald* Office. 7318

ONE POUND REWARD.

LEFT HER HOME, on Saturday, November 18th, MARGARET HAMILTON, generally known by the name of Margaret Mahoney, aged twelve years, fair hair and complexion, eyes grey, about four feet high, had on when she left home a lilac frock, booking in front, no shoes, stockings, or bonnet on; last seen in company of Mary Anne Wallace in the Domain. Whoever will bring her home, to the undersigned, will receive the above Reward; and if taken in company with Mary Ann Wallace, the Reward of Five Pounds will be paid.

EDWARD MAHONEY,
Hawker, York-street,
7310 Next to City Council Chambers.

BOARD AND LODGING.

TWO or more Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, separate bed rooms and sitting room, in an airy and commodious house, situate in Pitt street North Terms, one pound per week.

Two Gentlemen, (friends), occupying a double-bedded room, would be charged eighteen shillings per week. Apply at the *Herald* Office.

N. B.—Good stabling and gig house. 7304

TWO or three Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging in a respectable house in Jamison street, where comfort and cleanliness are strictly attended to. Terms 18s. per week; enquire at the *Herald* Office. 7296

HOUSE TO LET.

TO LET, a large House in Pitt-street South, adjoining the residence of Mr. Kerr, Chief Commissioner, containing nine rooms, kitchen, cellars, good pump of water, and large yard, with two stalled stable, and coach house. Immediate possession can be given if required; rent moderate. Apply to

Mrs. C. DICK,
7292 Jeweller, &c., George-street, Sydney.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a Cottage, pleasantly situated, opposite the Flag-staff, with four rooms and attic, with detached kitchen. For particulars enquire of Mr. Dunn, Ginger Beer Manufacturer, Castlereagh-street South, or of Mr. Charles Dunn, Argyle-street.

November 28. 7321

SALES BY AUCTION.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. R. T. PLATT.

By order of his Trustee.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 29th November, at eleven o'clock, without reserve,

One gold patent pencil case
One handsome gold hunting watch, by Stauffer
One gold curb guard chain.

Terms at sale. 7323

GREEN AND WHITE MEDICAL GLASS.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at his Rooms George street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 29th November, 1843, at eleven o'clock, without reserve,

Wide mouth Winchester pints
Narrow mouth ditto
Half pint ditto
One, two, and four oz. narrow mouth best green
Four oz. best capers
Dalby's carminative
Godfrey's cordial
Turlington's ditto
Dutch drops
Breast pipes, nipple shields, and feeding bottles
An assortment of vials
Half, one, two, three, and four oz. moulded white vials
Quarter oz. and one dram wide mouth blown three, four, six, and eight oz. wide mouth squares
Straight neck green flat vials.

Tobacconists and Confectioners will do well to inspect the above glass, being just suited for packing snuff or lozenges.

Terms at sale. 7324

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 29th November, 1843, at eleven o'clock,

Kerseymere and cloth trousers
Plaid cantoon, fancy woollen, and moleskin coats
Fustian, fancy cantoon, and woollen trousers
Waistcoats and jackets
Woollen caps
Bamboo caps and glazed hats
White and drab moleskin trousers
Two pieces of mixed kerseymere.

ALSO,

Six cane seat chairs
Six hair bottom ditto
Pair tables
One long table
Breakfast table on pillar and claw
Music stool.

Terms at sale. 7325

SUMMER WINES AND CIDER.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS, will sell by Auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte Place, THIS DAY, the 29th Instant, at eleven o'Clock precisely,

Thirty-five cases Hock, 3 doz. each, in Foreign bottles
Thirty-five ditto ditto in English bottles
One hundred and thirty-three cases Cider, 3 dozen each. Terms at Sale. 7205

FOR THE BENEFIT OF A DECEASED ESTATE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at ten o'clock,

For the benefit of a deceased estate,—

Silver lace
Gambroons, cassinets, waistcoatings
Cigars, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7297

A CHANCE!

TO PLUMBERS, IRONMONGERS, AND DEALERS.

J. K. HEYDON will sell by auction, on THURSDAY EVENING, at his Mart, King-street, at seven o'clock precisely, without reserve, the proprietor going to Europe,

One patent brass lift pump, 4 inch bore
One ditto ditto, 3 inch ditto
One patent valve closet complete
Two pan closets
One ditto damaged
One second-hand ship closet
Forty-eight brass screw bottom and plain cocks, assorted from 1½ inch to ½ inch
Nine washers and wastes, assorted from 1½ inch to ¾ inch
Eleven round closet valves
Four patent ditto
Set of brass weights, 14 lbs. down
Pair of best counter scales, gilt beam
One service box, complete
Fourteen lbs. brass wire, 15½ lbs. copper wire, 20½ lbs. sheet brass
Sixty ½ lbs. 1½ inch copper jagged tacks, 41½ lbs. 1½ inch plain ditto, 6 lbs. of 1 inch ditto ditto, 4½ lbs. of ¾ inch ditto ditto
Thirteen lbs. 1½ inch tin tacks, 121 lbs. 1½ inch ditto. 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs. 1 inch ditto, 10,000 24 oz. patent ditto, 18,000 ¾ inch tin tacks
Fourteen thousand 1½ inch iron tacks, 2500 1 inch ditto, 38,000 ¾ inch ditto, 16,000 ½ inch ditto
Twenty-three brass grates assorted

TOOLS.

One pair coppersmith's shears, two plumbers' planes, 86 lbs. plumber's irons, six plumbers' rasps, three pairs bow compasses, two pair callipers, screwtapping plate, strong screw wrench, small drilling lathe, chipping knives, shave hooks, 31½ lbs. assorted files, iron ladle, augers assorted, bellhanger's pliers

WITH

Pit saws, spokeshaves, Kent hatchets, plasterers' trowels, cooper's drawing knives, painters' knives, screw-drivers, shingling hammers, butchers' knives, glazing knives, cast steel chisels, 14 by 12 glass, paint, putty, &c.

AFTER WHICH,

A splendid theodolite
Set of plotting scales.

Terms at sale. 7317

BRITANNIA WARE.

HEBBLEWHITE AND DAVY will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, on FRIDAY, the 1st December, 1843, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Two cases Britannia Ware, &c., consisting of—
Britannia metal tea pots
Ditto ditto, mounted with silver
Britannia metal coffee pots
Ditto percolators
Tin and bronze ditto, with stands
Steam coffee pot, percolator, and boiler
Magic coffee pots
Steam kitchens complete, very useful for the bush
Patent portable butter churns
Tin tea kettles
Nursery lanthorns
Japanned and brass reading lamps
Bronze, French, pedestal lamps, &c., &c.

Terms, Cash. 7307

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.

IRISH BUTTER, FIGS, HAMS, DUNBARS STOUT, NORMANDY PIPPINS, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

MR. MORT will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, on Tuesday, 5th December, at Eleven o'clock precisely, without the least reserve,

Sixteen kegs prime Irish Butter
Fifty firkins Dutch Butter
Three hundred drums Turkey figs, in tins
Ten firkins Dutch butter
Two cases fine pickled hams
Twenty-four ditto Dunbar's stout, 3 dozen each
Three ditto 36 baskets Normandy pippins

ALSO,

Twenty-four dozen men's unbleached stout domestic shirts
Twelve gentlemen's stout blue cloth coats, lined skirts and velvet collars, assorted sizes
Four pair light cassimere trousers
Four ditto dark ditto ditto
Four ditto light mixed fancy ditto
Eight ditto various ditto ditto
Six ditto dark check Oxford buckskins, ditto
Six pair printed gambroon ditto
Eleven toilinette waistcoats, with sleeves and double backs.

Terms at sale. 7314

UNDER DISTRESS FOR RENT.

MR. SMITH will sell by auction, at No. 11, King-street, THIS DAY, at eleven o'clock,

A quantity of household furniture, gas fittings, tea, wearing apparel, &c., being removed for convenience of sale.

7338 Terms at sale.

SATURDAY'S POSITIVE SALE.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street, on SATURDAY next, the 2nd day of December, at twelve o'clock precisely,

BY ORDER OF THE CONSIGNEES.

Five cases superior Champagne, 3 dozen each
Ten cases superior Hock, 6 dozen each
Ten quarter-casks Marsala, Woodhouse's
Five quarter-casks Marsala, in bond.

Terms at sale. 7319

TO SILK MERCERS, DRAPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 63, George-street, opposite the Market, on FRIDAY, 1st December, at eleven o'clock precisely,

An extensive assortment of silks, satins, and satinets, consisting of—

Rich black and coloured Gros de Naples
Rich black and coloured satinets
Black, white, and coloured satins
Rich ducapes, aunasines, baratheas, and ottomans.

Terms—Cash. 7311

FIFTY CRATES OF EARTHENWARE.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by action, at his Rooms, 63, George-street, opposite the Market, on TUESDAY next, the 5th December, at ten o'clock precisely,

Fifty (50) crates of earthenware, consisting of—
Blue plates
Ditto flat dishes
Ditto vegetable ditto
Ditto dinner services
Ditto breakfast services
Ditto chamber services
Ditto breakfast bowls and saucers
Painted ditto, small flower
Blue and painted jugs
Blue and dip bowls
blue and white chambers, with covers
Flanged white ewers and basins
Gold lustre jugs and mugs
Tea pots, sugars, creams, &c., &c.

The above are all best blue printed, and well assorted, and deserve the particular attention of the trade, private families, and others.

Terms, Cash. 7316

WITHOUT RESERVE,

Twenty crates Crockeryware, Chamois Leathers, Shoe Brushes, Ship Biscuit, White Lead, and Oatmeal.

ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at Dalgarno's Wharf, near the Market Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 4th December, at eleven o'clock precisely,

1000 dozen large breakfast cups and saucers
309 dozen blue dinner and soup plates
50 toilet sets
100 ewers and basins
50 dozen chimney ornaments
50 ditto blue dishes of sizes
600 jugs in sets
3 crates of assorted ware
300 Bags of ship biscuit
30 barrels of oatmeal
100 tins white lead
300 hams
50 dozen chamois skins
20 reams of glass paper, and
50 dozen shoe brushes.

Terms at sale. 7316

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 23, 1843.
Casey v. Eales.
Long v. Same.

ON THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to all that allotment of land, about half an acre, in East Maitland, fronting the main-street to Morpeth, on which is erected a brick house, well known as the 'George and Dragon Inn,' and on the same allotment is also erected a Brick Store, now in the occupation of Mr. Piddington. Also, at the same time and place will be sold, the defendant's interest in all those premises situate in East Maitland, and known as the residence of the late Dr. Cochrane, fronting William street, containing—four rooms, hall, cellar, hospital room, kitchen, stable, &c., unless these executions are previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7086 Under Sheriff

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 27, 1843.
Petty v. Carrington.

ON THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Marsden-street, Parramatta, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of household furniture, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7287 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 28, 1843.
Tree v. Sawyer.

ON FRIDAY, the 1st December next, at noon, at Dalgarno's Wharf, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, and interest, of the defendant, in and to the schooner *Coquette*, as she now lies, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7333 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 28.
Roper v. Loveridge.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd December next, at noon, at the Steam Packet Inn, Parramatta, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of household furniture, bar utensils, spirits, ales, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7330 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 28, 1843.
Peek and another v. Bloodsworth.

ON SATURDAY, the 2nd December next, at noon, at the residence of the defendant, O'Connell-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of household furniture, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7332 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 28, 1843.
Fitzhardinge v. Cooper
Others v. Same.

ON TUESDAY, the 5th December next, at noon, at the stores of defendant George street, Sydney the Sheriff will cause to be sold, a quantity of office furniture, spirits, &c., unless the poundage and expenses on these executions are previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7334 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, November 28, 1843.
Burdekin v. Hirst.

ON Tuesday, the 5th December next, at noon, at the London Tavern, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to about 200 acres of land, at Cook's River, parish of Petersham; originally granted to Pike; adjoining the properties, of Hannam, Parker, and Sparke, unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7334 Under Sheriff.

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COUNCIL PAPERS.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON MONETARY CONFUSION.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1843.

JOHN LAMB, Esq., called in and examined:—

1. You are Chairman of the Commercial Bank, I believe? I am; but the opinions I may now express, must be viewed as those of an individual, and not as those of the Directors generally, many of whom probably entertain different views on many subjects upon which I may be examined.

2. How long have you occupied that office? I have been either Chairman or Deputy Chairman ever since the formation of the Bank—ten or eleven years ago.

3. To what causes do you attribute the present embarrassments? To the great and sudden introduction of money by the English Banks and the Loan Companies. The facility of borrowing thereby created having led to extensive speculations of all kinds, but more especially in land; most of these speculations having proved unprofitable—the interest on the sums invested had to be paid out of the capital of the borrower; the amount especially which was invested in land was chiefly paid to English shipowners for bringing immigrants into the Colony, and may hence, in a measure, be said to be lost. Secondly, the failure, either wholly or partially, of the grain crops for two or three seasons, having occasioned an efflux of money for the purchase of foreign supplies of food. Thirdly, the sudden withdrawal of the whole of the convict labour, and the high price of free labour having rendered sheep-farming and agricultural pursuits no longer profitable, those engaged therein being unable to pay their debts to the country storekeepers, these in like manner are unable to meet their engagements to the merchant; thus the distress has been extended to the mercantile community in general.

4. Do you attribute any part of this embarrassment to the past or present operations of the Banks? No; except in so far as I have stated in my previous answer, that facilities were given to speculation by the large amount of capital which was afforded in discounts, in 1839 and 1840.

5. When do you consider these causes began to operate? In the latter part of 1841, and they have been in operation ever since. In January, 1842, the attention of the Directors of the Commercial Bank was called to the distress then prevalent, and the following is an extract from the report of the Bank, drawn up at that time:—"The Directors have had under consideration a proposal which has been made of affording relief to the Colony, by the different Banks adopting the measure of lowering the rate of interest on their transactions to eight per cent., and contemporaneously reducing the rate of interest allowed on deposits and current accounts, and in favour of this measure there is a majority of the Directors of this Bank, but as unanimity does not prevail among the Banks generally on the subject, the Directors have taken no step in a matter so important. Taking the accounts of the last half year as the data, it appears that had the business been conducted at the rate of 8 instead of 10 per cent., the gross profit would have been reduced £4600; but had interest on deposits been done away with during the like period, this sum would have been modified by £3600, leaving a balance against the proposed measure of £1000, or about one-sixteenth per cent. on the paid up capital; on the other hand, had the rate of interest allowed by the Banks on deposits instead of being done away with, been reduced to 2 per cent., the balance against the Bank on these transactions, compared with the present amount, would have been £1700, or about 1 per cent.

6. When did the capital of your Bank begin to be distributed in the Colony? Our Bank was formed decidedly on the surplus of colonial capital then existing.

7. What was the amount of that capital? About £150,000 was paid up in the first six months.

8. How did you employ that capital? In the discount of bills, and in loans upon cash credit bonds.

9. That latter mode was a peculiarity of your Bank? It was a peculiarity of our Bank, founded upon the Scotch system.

10. What was the mode in which that capital was afterwards invested by those who obtained it from you? That, it is impossible for me to tell.

11. Has your capital left the colony, and in what mode? About six or twelve months ago, an account was prepared of all the shares held by absent proprietors, and I think from that account it appeared that about a fourth part of our stock was then held by them.

12. You do not conceive it to have left the colony in any other way than in dividends drawn by absent proprietors? No; I think about a fourth was held by them.

13. Have you considered of any means by which the present difficulties may be relieved? I think they would be relieved by the introduction of cheap labour, and a reduction in the rate of interest.

14. How might a recurrence of the present difficulties be prevented? I have not applied my attention to that subject.

15. On what principle does your Bank afford accommodation? It is the principle of the Commercial Bank to lend money, for short periods, on such bills, or other securities, as are likely to be regularly retired when they become due; we avoid locking up the capital of the company, by advancing upon any security from which we are not likely to derive quick returns, as the risk is greatly increased where that is not the case.

16. Is the paper of settlers, of merchants, or of shopkeepers, preferred? There is no preference, in any case, that I am aware of; keeping in view the principle to which I have adverted.

17. Whether there has been a preference or not, has, in point of fact, the greater part of the accommodation been extended to settlers, or to merchants and shopkeepers? Those are matters of detail that I think I am hardly at liberty to go into; I have no hesitation, however, in saying that no preference has been given in any way, keeping our own safety in view.

18. By what class of the community has the Bank suffered the greatest loss? I will hand in a report, which will show the small amount of losses sustained by the Bank during the eleven years it has been in operation. *(The witness handed in a report.)*

19. This does not distinguish the losses sustained from the different classes; can you state whether it has suffered most from the merchant or the landed class? I think it has suffered losses from both.

20. But from which class has it suffered the largest proportion? I am not prepared to say.

21. With regard to the currency of the Colony, what do you deem to be its nature, its extent, and the power of the Banks to control it? As to its nature, it consists of gold silver, and Bank notes.

22 Do you think there is much gold and silver in circulation? I am not able to say the extent; the amount of notes is shown in the official returns lying before the Committee; I think the amount of gold and silver in circulation does not exceed £100,000.

23. What is your opinion with reference to the power of the Banks to control the circulation? The Banks have no power of controlling it, except by restricting their discounts, a measure which becomes necessary when their coin gets low; by such restrictions their business may be in some measure diminished, and the circulation of their notes lessened; the circulation of the Commercial Bank notes has fallen from £75,000 to £46,000; and the effect has been to diminish the business; but there is no desire to keep in their notes, because the more they can keep out the better profit they derive; the exportation of specie would of course cause a decrease in two ways, first, because there would be less in the Banks, and, secondly, because there would be a necessity, on the part of the Banks, to have fewer notes in circulation.

24. When did the circulation of your notes amount to £70,000? I think it was in 1840.

25. It was not larger at any previous period? No.

26. Had it rapidly risen to £70,000? No, not rapidly; it rose as our capital was paid up, and the business was extended. Our capital was paid up with considerable rapidity about that period.

27. Did you make any returns to Government before you were compelled, under the Act 4th Victoria? That is a matter of detail with which I am not acquainted; I should think the Bank would not have made returns without they had been required.

28. You recollect the English Banks, the Bank of Australasia, bringing capital out; did not you, and other Colonial Banks, then simultaneously extend your operation—did you not run against the English Banks? I do not know that we ran against any.

29. Did you not, in order to please your customers, and to prevent them going to the English Banks, afford increased facility in the way of discounts at that period? I think there was no greater facility in one case than another; our view was to do a safe business, but, at the same time, to afford every facility consistent with that safety.

30. Do you say that the circulation of your notes approached £70,000 in 1838? No, I think it was then about £50,000, but the extension of our capital required us most distinctly to extend our business, or it would have been unprofitable; we established branches or agencies in many parts of the colony; our capital rose from £150,000 to £240,000.

31. Do you not know as a matter of commerce that a large part of the payments made all over the country, were in what is called orders? Yes, I think they were.

32. I believe your Bank receive orders, or did receive orders, from the country, did they not? Only for collection.

33. Did not the office you held give you an opportunity of judging of the amount of orders out in 1839 and 1840, as compared with the present amount? The executive officer of the Bank might speak to that, but I cannot.

34. I suppose the number of orders would diminish with the diminution of discounts; your discounts would enable the parties to withdraw their orders? No, I think the diminution of orders arose from quite a different cause; the merchants who transacted business with settlers found it necessary to contract their business, and thereby prevented orders from being circulated as they used to be.

35. Are you aware that Government issued some debentures about two years ago, in order to meet the claim of ship-owners upon them for the importation of immigrants? Our Bank was the first to receive them, and the English Banks, afterwards, followed our example; we still hold some, I think to the amount of about £5000.

36. What rate of interest did those bear? 8 per cent.

37. Can you form any opinion, from your experience in that matter, as to what would be the effect of Government issuing similar debentures, at the present time, on behalf of private individuals? I think a considerable amount of them might be taken by Insurance Companies, and other institutions, if they were satisfied that they could dispose of them upon any emergency; but I doubt whether it would be safe paper for Banks to invest their capital in.

38. Supposing a certain proportion of the amount issued were made receivable by the Government in payment of duties every year, a portion falling due every quarter, so that it would be always receivable as cash by the Government: what effect do you think that would have on credits? It might keep them up a little, but I think any paper issued by Government would soon become extremely depreciated, unless it was payable in specie at a fixed period, and that not very distant.

39. What cause would depreciate it? No Bank, looking to the safe principles of banking, would avail itself of any paper not easily convertible into specie.

40. Then that is the distinction you would draw between this country and England, that there is there a class of persons always ready to invest specie in Exchequer bills, therefore the Banks can take them because there is always somebody to buy? Yes.

41. Have you never known Exchequer bills depreciated? Yes, but never inconvertible.

42. The depreciation that does occasionally take place in Exchequer bills, is not to be attributed to more being issued by Government than there are capitalists prepared to take them up? It may be attributable to many causes, the failure of the crops in England, and the large export of specie to bring in foreign grain, would depreciate Exchequer bills, or any other Government securities.

43. But does it not result from the portion of Exchequer bills out in the market becoming greater than the amount of capital to be invested in the market; it does not signify whether the capital is diminished by the amount of specie sent out of the country, or whether the amount of Exchequer bills is increased in proportion to the amount of capital? What may be termed the excess, is a matter dependent on such a variety of circumstances, that what may not to-day be an excess, in a month may be a great excess.

44. Does not the depreciation, in every case, depend upon the amount of demand for them? Yes, upon the inclination to invest in them; and parties having disposable capital, which they desire to invest in Government security, must be regulated by the amount of that capital.

45. Do you not think, that if there were an issue of Exchequer bills here, sufficiently limited in amount, not to overstock the market, they would have an equal credit with an amount of Exchequer bills in England, sufficiently limited, not to overstock the market there? No, I am afraid not; I think the amount of capital waiting for investment, is, generally, very small, and that these bills would be liable to very great fluctuations as to value, which would prevent their being taken, unless they were made payable at a fixed period; I would instance a case in point:—it was with difficulty that the Government could get the Banks to take the debentures issued two years ago; the Commercial Bank was the first to do so, conceiving that it was very desirable that the Government should not labour under embarrassment, and be unable to pay their debts, offered, in that view, to come forward and take £16,000, at eight per cent.; the other banks held back for a considerable period, but at last came forward and took £50,000 worth, that was all they would take, and I doubt whether a greater amount could have been negociated; certainly no private individual would have taken them.

46. Are you not aware that some ship-owners, or captains, took them direct from the Government, and sold them at two per cent. discount to the Banks? That did not come within my knowledge, it might be so.

47. Of the £16,000 of these debentures, taken by your Bank, there have been £10,000 paid off? Yes, I think so; only some £5000 or £6000 remain with us.

48. Supposing that a number of debentures were issued and made receivable, in payment of Government taxes, once a quarter, do you not think that individuals indebted to Banks, or to other public companies, could be able to relieve themselves of their present debts by means of such debentures? I think much would depend upon the proportions to be received back by government again; if the government were prepared to receive a large proportion, it would become, in a measure, a circulating medium to parties generally, but if only a small portion, it would not be available for negotiation with the Banks.

49. The amount of revenue is about £400,000; suppose there were debentures issued to the extent of £400,000, one-fourth receivable every year by the Government, in the shape of taxes, which would only be one-fourth of the Revenue, do you not think that that would give them credit? I think it would not be safe to the Banks to take them, as it would lock up their capital for uncertain periods.

50. Have you very few bills that have been renewed? Very few.

51. Do you mean to say avowed renewals, or that few have been received covertly? Either openly or covertly, the amount is but very small; at the same time, I am afraid they will increase, from the present state of things; up to the 30th of June, the number was very small.

52. Do you estimate your circulation as of any great value to the Bank? Yes, I do.

53. Do you not have to keep a large proportion of coin idle in the coffers of your Bank, in order to meet your notes? In looking to the returns of the Bank of England, I find that it keeps about one-fifth in specie and Exchequer bills; in proportion to the notes and liabilities we have never had less than one-fourth, and at this critical time have one-third; of course the notes in circulation form part of these liabilities; supposing them to amount to £45,000, and we keep £15,000 of coin in our coffers to meet them; we benefit, by interest on our circulation, to the extent of £30,000.

54. Then you do not agree with other Bank Directors, who may entertain the opinion that the circulation is a matter of no profit? It is a matter of profit to that extent; say we have £30,000 in circulation, at an interest of 8 per cent., it is clear that we gain £2400, less the expense of paper and printing, and losses by forgeries, which have been very small.

55. By the Colonial Treasurer: Do you consider that as your profit, in making dividends to your proprietors—do you put it down as profit to that extent? No, we do not put it down as profit to that extent, it appears in the shape of discount; clearly, if the notes come back upon us, our funds are so much diminished, and we cannot then do so extensive a business.

56. By Mr. Ebden: Do you think any Legislative enactment could prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which the colony now experiences? No, I think no legislative enactment could prevent it; we must expect vicissitudes in commerce, and in every other pursuit.

57. You say that the capital of the Commercial Bank has been principally used in discounting bills—bills that are likely to be paid, and cash credits? Yes.

58. But do you think it has chiefly confined its discounts to persons engaged in trade, or to settlers? The cash credits amount to £57,000, and are confined almost entirely to settlers, so that, from that view, it appears that one-fourth of the entire capital of the Bank is in use by the settlers exclusively.

59. By the Chairman: Have not the losses which you have experienced arisen from your transactions in town generally? No, I think they are about equal, they have been extremely limited; I think we are much more liable to losses upon cash credit bonds than upon bills, for this reason, that bills are constantly under the eyes of Directors, while cash credit bonds are only audited twice a year.

60. By Mr. Wentworth: You say you do not think a recurrence of the evils under which the colony labours can be prevented by any legislative enactment? No.

61. Suppose Judge Burton had succeeded in 1834, in applying the Statute of Anne to this Colony, limiting the rate of interest to five per cent., do you think we should have had the influx of foreign capital, which you admit to be one of the main causes of our present embarrassments? Most decidedly you would not have had foreign capital.

62. Then such a legislative enactment in 1834 would have prevented many of the present distresses? It would also have prevented many of the improvements.

63. What has become of this capital which has done us so much good? A large proportion has gone to pay the ship-owner, for the introduction of labourers.

64. Do you think we have had value in return? I think the description of labourers was not such as was desirable, but a large amount of capital was absorbed in that way.

65. You say a good deal of the capital has gone to pay the ship-owners, do you not think that a good deal has been spent in building this overgrown city, and do you think the colony is much the better for that? No.

66. Do you think the expenditure of that capital has increased the number of our sheep or cattle, or the available property of the country—do you think we should have had one sheep less, if it had not been expended? No, but I think sheep would never have sold at the price they did; at one time they realized 30s., 40s., and even 50s.

67. Do you think those who bought the sheep are indebted to that state of things—do you think it was advantageous to purchasers? Certainly not, I think they were unwise to give such prices.

68. Do you think the settler derived much advantage? I should think so.

69. Do you not think those prices induced habits of extravagance? I sold my sheep at the high price of forty shillings, but that did not induce such habits in my own case; I did not consider the high prices could be maintained, so I sold my sheep.

70. But do you think, that generally those who sold their sheep at these high prices took care of their money? I think there has been great extravagance, and probably it may have been superinduced by the high prices.

71. Do you imagine that one of our first-rate settlers who sold ten thousand or twenty thousand sheep, and built himself a castle with the money, was much benefitted by the high prices; would it not have been better if he had kept his sheep and dispensed with his castle? I think it would have been much better if he had dispensed with his extravagance; I always thought that the system of borrowing money at high rate of interest, was eating into the capital.

72. How long do you think this has been eating into the capital? Since 1839, or 1840, I think; the profits were great up to 1840.

73. Since then, the interest has been eating up the capital? Yes.

74. How long do you think it will be before the capital will be completely devoured; do you think the colony can stand this interest much longer; will not universal bankruptcy ensue? I think things will be in this position—property will change hands, and a person buying at the present depreciated value, will be in a better position than the present holder. Supposing there is any capital left in the colony, the man who purchases sheep at a moiety, or a fourth of their value, if he attends to his property may make sheep farming, as well as other pursuits, profitable.

75. But the existing class of capitalists—what will become of them? If theirs is borrowed capital, they must be swamped with the present interest.

76. With reference to the debentures, which you consider are not largely negotiable here, do you not think they might be largely negotiable in London? Not immediately; they might in time.

77. If the interest were made payable in London, and were regularly paid for every half year, do you not think they might be very easily available at 4 or 5 per cent.? I think not at that rate; they might at 6 per cent.

78. But why do you think that 8 per cent. in the colony would not be equal to 6 per cent. at home? Because the Home Government may become responsible; without that engagement, I doubt whether they would be negotiable at all.

79. If the Home Government became responsible, there would be no necessity for giving 6 per cent.? They might then, possibly, be negotiable, if they only bore 5 per cent. interest.

80. By Dr. Nicholson: If this measure were recommended by the Legislature, that would be a virtual acknowledgement of its responsibility? I do not see how they would be rendered available; we could not remit them home.

81. What is the nature of the security in which London bankers chiefly invest their capital; is it not chiefly in Exchequer bills? Yes.

82. Why are they preferred? Because they are easily convertible.

83. Because the period of their currency does not extend beyond one year? Yes.

84. Suppose the Government undertook to pay every one of these at the end of twelve months? They would be immediately available.

85. What objections can there be to paying them at the end of twelve months; Government could issue them again at the expiration of that time? There could be no objection to the Banks taking such property, under such circumstances, because they could shape their course to avail themselves of them at the end of the year.

86. But do you see any objection to the Government adopting such a plan? I think the Government would see an objection.

87. What do you think would be the objection on the part of the Government? I think it would be extremely difficult to ascertain the nature and value of the property over which they are issued, whether the property is held by the owner, or yielding a rental which would enable him to pay the interest; if it were not yielding such rental, it would be dangerous to issue the debenture.

88. Do you think the difficulty insuperable? No, I do not, but it would be a great difficulty; if a man wanted to borrow from the Banks, he would find extreme difficulty in doing so, if it were known that he had pledged his property to the Government, which would, of course, have a preferable claim.

89. Do you not think the Loan Company would take these debentures at five per cent.? No, certainly not, when they themselves are receiving money at five per cent.

90. You think if these debentures were issued by the Government, payable in twelve months, and bearing interest—say at five per cent., they would be negotiable throughout the colony? I think they would almost without interest, in certain payments; to rub off old incumbrances, they would be taken less the interest.

91. You say the amount of capital waiting for investment is very small; what is the amount of deposits in the whole of the Colonial Banks? About £850,000.

92. That necessarily implies that a great number of persons have considerable deposits to their credit in the Banks? No doubt.

93. Why is not the capital invested? Because there is no profitable mode of investment.

94. Do you not think those parties, if they could get Government Exchequer Bills at 5 per cent., would prefer them to depositing in the Banks at 3 per cent.? No, I think not: I think they would prefer the deposit receipt, bearing as it does 5 per cent.

95. But suppose, considering that the payment is made in the colony, the Government should offer 6 per cent.; do you think that would induce them? I think that would induce them, but I do not think that less would; I could point out £100,000 that would be invested immediately at 6 per cent., on Government debentures, provided they were made payable at the end of the year;—for instance, there are four Insurance Companies, which may be said to have £25,000 each paid up; they are now, one and all, withdrawing their capital from discount, in consequence of the great difficulty of obtaining good bills, and they are depositing at 5 per cent. in the Banks.

96. And you think these Companies would invest their moneys at that rate? Yes.

97. Do you not think that the capital of the Savings' Bank might be better invested in this, than in the mode at present adopted; do you not think a much larger security would be given to the depositors than now No doubt of it.

98. Then, I collect from this, that there is a considerable amount of capital eligible for investment at the present moment? I think there is.

99. You have various good mortgages or debts due to you, would you not be glad to exchange those mortgages for these debentures, which would be a more exchangeable commodity? Some would do so.

100. A owes B £1000,—B owes C £500,—B cannot pay C £500, because A cannot pay B the £1000, for which B holds a good mortgage; now, if B went to the Government and said, "I have a good security to present to you—lend me £500 in the shape of debentures," the Government would be very well satisfied, and one of B's creditors might thus be got rid of? I think that would be a great relief to many parties in that way, to more than the parties immediately receiving it.

101. Do you not think these debentures might be received by the Government in payment for land? I do not know.

102. Do you not think the people in England would take these debentures if they could tender them in payment for land at the Land Office? I think if they were receivable by the Government, in payment of any species of Revenue that would facilitate their negotiation, there can be no question of that.

103. Do you see any formidable difficulty in the way of these being made payable by the Government at the end of twelve months? I think it would afford a great relief; but the question is, how far would the Government deem it prudent.

104. Do you not think that the urgency of the times is a sufficient reason to justify the Government in acquiescing in the measure; are you not aware that the Government at home issued debentures on the security of personal property? Not upon merchandise.

105. At all events upon good mortgages; suppose the Government here were to lend half or one-third the value upon good security, what would be the effect? It would doubtless be a great relief; but I thing there would be a very great difficulty in the details.

106. You think there would be no difficulty in disposing of them if they were made marketable? I think not, if they were made payable at the end of the year.

107. Do you not think that would have the effect of causing much fewer bills to be brought into the market, and consequently a larger fund would be left at the disposal of the banks, which would make the banks more ready to invest their money in this kind of security? I hardly see what benefit could be derived by the banks from debentures, except that they would receive them in lieu of bills which are now considered doubtful.

108. You have stated that we cannot afford to pay for investments in the colony, the existing high rate of interest? In the early part of 1842, the Directors of our Bank were of that opinion, as appears in an extract from their report, which I have read; since that time they have reduced the rate of interest to 8 per cent.

109. Supposing wool were to rise to 2s. a pound, do you think we could afford to pay 10 per cent.? I think so, and the colony would just pursue again the course of speculation which has been pursued before.

110. You think if the price of wool were to rise, the Banks would be justified in charging the high rate of interest they have done? I think the Banks would be justified in getting a rate of interest commensurate with the general rate of profits.

111. Suppose wool falls still lower, shall we be able to pay interest at all? You cannot if sheep-farming does not pay you a profit; if that is not profitable, you must pay it out of your capital.

112. By the Colonial Treasurer: You are aware that the Government issued debentures at the commencement of the last year? Yes.

113. These debentures were payable one year after date? Yes.

114. What quantity was issued? About £50,000.

115. Are you aware that the Government were not able to pay off those debentures? They made a proposition to the Banks to hold them for another year, and we consented.

116. You have then still some old debentures in the Banks? Yes.

117. To what amount? About £5000 or £6000.

118. At the time of the speculation to which you have referred, are you aware that parties laid out a great deal of money in the purchase of land? Yes.

119. That formed the Land Fund? Yes.

120. Are you not aware, that that was drawn out of the colony—absorbed by the introduction of immigrants? Yes.

121. The whole of the Government funds were in the Banks at that time, or nearly so? Yes, I think so.

122. To what extent had you the Government money at any time? I think about £40,000.

123. And do you think the other Banks were equally well supplied? Yes.

124. Do you consider, that for Insurance Companies, which may be called upon suddenly to pay large sums of money, Exchequer bills, payable only at twelve months' date, are good deposits? Yes, because they would always be marketable at a certain rate, and they would either get the party who had a claim upon them, to take them, or negotiate them at the Bank, either at a discount or a premium, according to the state of the market, although they are not very likely to be at a premium.

125. Suppose the case of the death of a person who had insured his life for £5000, his relatives or heirs would come immediately upon the Insurance Company for that amount; do you think they would take debentures? I think they would; being payable at the end of the year, they would always have a marketable value; the Bank with which the Insurance Company kept its account, would be willing to discount them at their fair value? Such a security would be safer than an investment in the discount of bills, for I believe one Insurance Company has lost nearly half of its capital in investment in bills; I allude to the Union: I have no doubt, that if Exchequer bill were issued, payable at the end of the year, they would be negotiable; but if they were issued in excess and were not payable at fixed periods, they would not be negotiable.

126. Would the parties who take these debentures, give notes for the amount they take? The parties purchasing them from those to whom they were issued, would most likely give cheques on the Banks.

127. By the Chairman: That is supposing the Government were authorised to issue debentures? That is supposing the Government were authorised; I should beg to state, that the Government would not suffer from their depreciation, but the person taking them.

SALES BY AUCTION.

POSITIVE SALE,

BY ORDER OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

WOOLPACK INN, on COMMERCIAL TAVERN, MAITLAND;
STEAMPACKET INN, PARRAMATTA;
VICTORIA HOTEL, EAST GOSFORD, and THREE ALLOTMENTS of LAND, ADJOINING;
ALLOTMENTS OF LAND in MACQUARIE-STREET;
BANK, INSURANCE, and STEAM COMPANY'S SHARES;
CATTLE, SHEEP, and STOCK OF WINES, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, George street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely,

LOT I.

THE WOOLPACK INN, OR COMMERCIAL HOTEL, WEST MAITLAND, commanding an excellent run of business, the FURNITURE of this house can be had at a valuation, on the same credit with the Buildings.

LOT II.

THE STEAMPACKET INN, PARRAMATTA, close to the Steampacket Wharf, and commanding all the trade; the Furniture can be had on the same terms as lot No. 1.

LOT III.

VICTORIA INN, EAST GOSFORD, with immediate possession.

N. B.—There is presented in the above lots an opportunity to enterprising publicans rarely to be met with.

LOT IV.

THREE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND at EAST GOSFORD.

LOT V.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND IN MACQUARIE STREET, being the allotment next the corner one in Liverpool-street, Hyde Park.

LOT VI.

FIFTY-NINE SHARES in the UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, £6 per share paid up.

LOT VII.

FORTY SHARES in the ALLIANCE ditto ditto, £4 per share paid up.

LOT VIII.

TWENTY-FIVE SHARES in the HUNTER RIVER STEAM COMPANY, £14 per share paid up.

LOT IX.

TEN SHARES in the PORT PHILLIP ditto ditto

LOT X.

FOUR THOUSAND SHEEP at Peel's River, in charge of Mr. Meister, on agreement.

LOT XI.

ONE THOUSAND SHEEP at Bathurst, in charge of Mr. Carter, on halves.

LOT XII.

SEVEN HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE at Port Phillip, in charge of Mr. E. Sturt, on thirds.

LOT XIII.

ONE HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE, at Bathurst, in charge of Mr. Carter, on thirds.

LOT XIV.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY HEAD OF CATTLE, in charge of Mr. C. W. Finch.

AFTER WHICH,

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF WINES, &c. AND MERCHANDISE,
Consisting of
Champagne, Claret, Hock, Red Wine, Teneriffe, Mountain Wine Sherry, Sauterne, Ale, Porter, Cyder, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Copper Measures, Funnels, Pump, empty Casks and Kegs, Sealing Wax, &c.
Colonial Tobacco

ALSO,

Two bales Wool.

Terms at sale. 66

CONTINUATION OF THE EXTENSIVE SALE.

OF THE LATEST IMPORTED AND BEST SELECTED SHIPMENT OF

SUMMER GOOD

EVER SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC COMPETITION.

R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on THURSDAY, the 30th of November, at ten o'clock precisely,

Sixty-four packages of the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

One case rich assorted parasols
One case rich Belzorine dresses
One case satin shawls and scarfs
One case rich printed muslin dresses
One case printed crape shawls
One case rich mousseline de laine dresses
One case ladies' assorted reticules
Two trunks men's white longcloth shirts
One case men's white and coloured netted braces
One case rich printed Orleans
One trunk ladies' white satin French-made stays
One case rich figured lappet muslins
Two cases striped and checked white, green, and and amber lenos
Three cases fine white checked muslin dresses
One case assorted coloured Parisians
Two cases white shirting, heavy
One case 72 inch bleached sheeting
Two cases white supers
One case 9-8 printed jaconets
Three bales assorted grey shirtings and sheetings
One case chintz furniture prints
Three cases fine cambric prints, assorted
One case small pattern ditto
One case small-pattern mousselines de laine, in pieces
One case brown and bleached navy duck
One case bird's-eye bleached linen diaper
Two cases rich assorted shawls
One case 4-4 rough brown hollands
One case new fabric 9-8 printed muslin dresses
One case printed mousseline de laine shawls.
One case printed worsted shawls
Two cases white and coloured rolled jaconets
Two cases best white and coloured reel cotton, in 100 yards and 200 yards
One case India rubber braces, single and double ends
One case rich silk embroidered robes
One case rich silk embroidered shawls
One case muslin insertions, trimmings, collars, and tucked robes
Two cases British corahs
One case 36 inch Derby dowlas
One case whited-brown thread
One case black ditto
One case all colours ditto
One case India book muslins
One case fine Scotch cambrics
One case ditto handkerchiefs
Two cases rich flounced and tucked plain and printed mousseline de laine dresses
&c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7216

TO PERSONS INTENDING TO PURCHASE AT THE SALE TO BE HELD BY ORDER OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

BY MR. LYONS,

At his Mart, George street, THIS DAY, 29th instant, at Twelve o'clock precisely.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Chairman of the Bank of Australia's Bills will be taken in payment for the amount of the purchase of part or any of the following properties:—

Woolpack Inn, or Commercial Tavern, Maitland
Steam Packet Inn, Parramatta
Victoria Hotel, East Gosford, and three allotments of land adjoining
Allotments of Land in Macquarie street, Sydney
Bank, Insurance, and Steam Companies' Shares
Cattle, Sheep, and stock of Wines &c.

N. B.—The sale will commence precisely at Twelve. 7202

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM BARNETT, GROCER, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

Under the Act of Council 5 Victoria, No. 17, by order of the Trustees.

MR. MORT has received instructions from the Trustees in the above Estate to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY next, 30th instant, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, at Twelve o'clock precisely,

All that extensive and valuable Town Property and Commercial Premises in the very heart of George-street, known as Malcolm's Buildings, almost immediately opposite Jamison-street and the Bank of Australasia, comprising on the basement story a well fitted up shop and parlour; upon the first floor a drawing, dining, and two bedrooms, and above a good attic; also, an excellent kitchen, cellarage, yard, and every convenience which a man of business could possibly desire, and has been recently let to Mr. Adams, at the low rent of £160 per annum. The premises may be viewed upon application to Mr. Adams.

Terms liberal, will be made known at time of sale.

By order of the Trustees.

7063 JOHN MORRIS.

UNRESERVED SALE.

TO IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, COACH-MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, at eleven o'clock precisely, on FRIDAY, the 1st December,

One case Pen and Pocket Knives
One case Shaving Boxes
A quantity of Surgical Instruments
One case Gig and Carriage Lamps
One cask Coachmaker's Ironmongery, consisting of brass and plated Beading, Coach-handles, Screws, Pins, Bolts, Gig Steps, &c.

Terms at sale. 7165

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

An Invoice of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, just arrived.

MR. CARPRAE will sell by auction on THURSDAY next, 30th instant, immediately after the sale of shawls, at his Rooms, 101, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, at 12 o'clock precisely,

An invoice of Garden, Field, and Flower seeds, consisting of:—

Swedish yellow field turnips
Green field ditto
Mangel wurzel
Spinnage
Scotch kale
Early cabbage
White garden turnips
White Brocoli
Summer cauliflower
Sweet William
Poppy
Sunflower
Columbine
Venus looking glass
Mixed stock, &c., &c., &c.

Terms—Cash; no reserve. 7247

TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. CARPRAE will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, next 30th instant, at his Rooms, 101, George-street, adjoining the Bank of Australasia, at 11 o'clock precisely,

One case containing:—
Ten dozen 30 inch printed cotton shawls
Fifteen ditto 36 inch ditto ditto ditto
Fifteen ditto 42 inch ditto ditto ditto
Ten ditto 26 inch printed Lama Shawls
Ten ditto 36 inch ditto ditto ditto
Two ditto 37 inch printed Lama silk stripe ditto
Two ditto 40 inch ditto ditto ditto

One case containing white, white checked, Brown, Green, Amber, and Saxony Blue Lenos.

Terms—Cash. 7193

FURNITURE SALE, SURRY HILLS.

MR. BLACKMAN has been honoured with instructions from Charles Mallard, Esq., J. P., (who is about proceeding to Europe) to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at Eleven o'clock, upon the premises, Surry Hills, opposite Mr. Iredale's residence,

The whole of his excellent Household Furniture, Plate, Linen, Glass, China, &c., comprising the usual assortment of articles to be found in a gentleman's well furnished house.

Terms at sale. 7016

IN THE ESTATE OF MR. JOSEPH COMPTON POTT, OF HUNTER-STREET, SYDNEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AN INSOLVENT.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, upon the Premises, Hunter-street, near the corner of Elizabeth-street, on FRIDAY, the 1st December, at 11 o'clock precisely,

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of bedsteads, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, chairs, washhand-stands, looking glasses, iron bedsteads, chests of drawers, tables, floor-cloth, window blinds, book case, sofas, sideboards, card tables, carpets, rugs, matting, hanging and other lamps, druggist, mats, stair carpets, medicine chests, dessert and dinner services, table linen, dressing case, silver plate, plated articles, books, double-barrelled gun, two pair pistols (in cases), saddles, tandem harness, saddle bags, driving spoons, bridles, kitchen furniture, utensils, &c.

ALSO,

One superior Gold Watch
One eight-day Skeleton Clock.

Terms, cash. 7067

EARTHENWARE, GLASS, AND CHINA.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

HEBBLEWHITE and DAVY will sell by auction, at their rooms, Lower George street, on FRIDAY next, the 1st December, at eleven o'clock precisely,

A large assortment of Earthenware Glass, &c. consisting of—

Foot pans
Bidet pans
Blue chambers
Baking dishes
Flat dishes
Plates, assorted
Sauce tureens
Vegetable dishes
Elegant and unique dinner services
Superb China ditto ditto
Chamber services, complete
Egg cups
Ewers and basins
Tea pots, sugars, and creams
Dutch jugs
Leicester ditto

AFTER WHICH,

Elegant cut decanters
Ditto water jugs
Tumblers, plain and cut
Wines, ditto ditto
Flower vases
Champagne glasses
Ale ditto
Jelly ditto
Custard ditto

With a variety of fancy glass and earthenware.

Terms at sale. 7269

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, SHIPPERS TO ENGLAND, &c.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, has received instructions to sell by auction, at Young's Wharf, bottom of Liverpool-street, on THURSDAY, 30th November, at eleven o'clock, without reserve,

About thirteen thousand feet of cedar, in plank, very superior quality

Ten thousand feet hardwood joists, 6 x 2½, 9 x 3, and scantling, various sizes.

The above cedar, being of first-rate quality, would make a good remittance to England. 7270

BOTTLED FRUITS, MUSTARD, PICKLES, AND SAUCES.

FROM THE CELEBRATED HOUSE OF CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, LONDON.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 63, George-street, opposite the Market, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at ten o'clock precisely, 82 cases assorted Pickles, plain and quarts, one dozen each

AT out-side
C in diamond
Ditto 33-44—12 ditto ditto Fruits, three dozen each
45-46— 2 ditto French Capers, in pints and half pints
47-52— 6 ditto assorted Sauces
53-56— 4 ditto Mustard, in lbs. and ½ lbs.

Terms, Cash. 7182

TO GROCERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 63, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at ten o'clock precisely,

Fifty boxes Sugar candy
One hundred dozen Black Ink
Fifty ditto 1 lb. Jams and Jellies
Five casks Jamaica Ginger
Fifty dozen Curry Powder
Three casks Carraway Seeds
Lot Colonial Cheese
One case Cayenne Pepper
Three casks Flour of Sulphur
With a variety of other Groceries.

ALSO:

Sixty dozen Port
Forty ditto Sherry, &c.

Terms, Cash. 7181

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN SIMSON.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEE.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 63, George-street, opposite the Market, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at twelve o'clock precisely,

An Allotment of Land at East Gosford
Two Allotments of Land at Camperdown Terrace, Newtown Road
Twenty Shares in the great Barrier Island Mining Company, New Zealand, deposit £30 paid up
Forty-three bags of Mangrove Ashes.

Terms, Cash. 7120

TO DRAPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 63, George-street, opposite the Market, on FRIDAY next, the 1st day of December, at Ten o'clock precisely,

Four cases artificial flowers
One ditto rolled jaconet
One ditto jaconet muslin
Three ditto cambric check, and lace muslin
Two ditto bordered shawls
One